

O'LEARY'S
ACCESS
LESSON
OF
EASONS

Head of American Truth Society
Makes Sharp Reply to Presi-
dent's Charge of "Disloyalty"

Again Denounces "Truckling
to England" in Foreign Poli-
cies of the Administration

Mr. O'Leary, president of the American Truth Society, sent a scorching reply to the President's attack upon him in a telegram made public yesterday.

Mr. O'Leary was on his way to Chicago from New York, his home, when he read the President's public tele-
gram saying he would be deeply
mortified to have O'Leary or any-
body like him vote for him (Mr.
Wilson).

Mr. O'Leary prepared the
following reply, which he made pub-
lic tonight after the original had
been dispatched to the President:

Chicago, Sept. 28.
Hon. Woodrow Wilson,
Shadow Lawn, Long Beach, N. J.

In your telegram of yesterday
you have asked every question
that I could answer. I am sorry that
I have not been able to answer
you more fully. I am sorry that
I have not been able to answer
you more fully. I am sorry that
I have not been able to answer
you more fully.

What do you mean by disloyalty?
America or disloyalty to Eng-
land? If the first, I throw
the charge back in your teeth. If the
second, I call your attention to the
historical fact of the Revolution,
which the fathers thought had de-
livered us, for all time, from Eng-
land. I stand, as the men of my
blood have always stood, in favor
of America as against every for-
eign power. Do you? And par-
ticularly, I stand against that power
from which we have wronged our
freedom in the Republic, your ad-
ministration, which by force and
guile, attempted to take it from
us.

"WEIGHED IN BALANCE."
I charge against your foreign
policy, your Mexican en-
tanglement, your intervention in
Panama, Canada, your failure to
maintain American rights, your
travelling to England, your ad-
mission of war loans and of the
munitions traffic, all as subver-
sive of the interests of America.
You have made your record,
and no deceiver in the use of
words can change your record.
You may take advantage of your
exalted position, to which you
were chosen on the basis of the
confidence of the American people, to
alienate great masses of your countrymen
who adhere to the principles
which this great country has al-
ways upheld, but I am sure that
you are being weighed in the bal-
ance, and that the balance will
be found to be against you.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Political Opposition to President Must Never Be Construed as Treason in America

We re-print here the telegrams exchanged between Jeremiah A. O'Leary and President Wilson, because they seem to deserve serious discussion. This is Mr. O'Leary's telegram:

New York City, Sept. 29.
Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Elberon, N. J.
Again we greet you with a popular dis-approval of your pro-British policies—last year from the Twenty-Third New York Congressional District, and now from your own State and from the voters of your own party. Senator Martine won because the voters of New Jersey do not want any truckling to the British Empire nor do they approve of dictatorship over Congress.

Your foreign policies, your failure to secure compliance with all American rights, your leniency with the British Empire, your approval of war loans, the munitions traffic, are issues in this campaign.

Do you know that William S. Bennett, a Republican Congressman, ran in the Democratic primaries in the Twenty-Third New York Congressional District and polled 36 per cent. of the total Democratic vote against his regular Democratic opponent? Anglo-manics and British interests may control newspapers, but they don't control voters. The people may be readers, but they are not followers of the newspapers. When, sir, will you respond to these evidences of popular disapproval of your policies by action? The Martine election and Bennett vote prove you have lost support among the voters. Every voter for Martine was a vote against you, as was every Democratic vote that went for Mr. Bennett, in the Democratic primaries in the Twenty-Third Congressional District.

JEREMIAH A. O'LEARY.
President American Truth Society.
And this is Mr. Wilson's reply:
Shadow Lawn, Elberon, N. J. Sept. 29.

Your telegram received. I would feel deeply mortified to have you or any body like you vote for me. Since you have access to many disloyal Americans and I have not, I will ask you to convey this message to them.

WOODROW WILSON.
Now if these telegrams mean anything at all, they mean that Mr. O'Leary, an American citizen, is opposed to President Wilson's policy of submission to the British naval aggressions upon our commerce and British blacklisting of American firms and British seizure of our mails and British confiscation of American property. It means that Mr. Wilson's policy of encouraging huge war loans and huge supplies of munitions to prolong the European conflict—and that Mr. Wilson regards any American citizen who expresses opposition to these policies of his as a disloyal person, whose vote and support he would be ashamed to have. We think this is an absolutely fair statement of the case.

And that being so, we are sure that no American President ever before advanced such a definition of treason or such a doctrine of less majesty.

If an American citizen who strenuously objects to the welfare of England being put above the rights and the dignity and the sovereignty of the United States is disloyal to his country, then the majority of us Americans are disloyal.

If it is disloyalty to object to and to oppose the policies of an American President, and to seek to defeat him at the polls on that account, then every one of us is a traitor, because at one time or another every one of us has done that very thing—including Woodrow Wilson himself.

If it is treason to desire to have the government of the United States maintain the law of nations and the freedom of the seas and the rights of neutrals against England as well as against Germany, or any other Power on earth, then nine Americans in ten are traitors.

One of the strongest objections we have to Mr. Wilson's administration of the duties of the presidency is that he has exercised the powers of office in an autocratic way which no monarch in Europe, with the sole exception of the Czar, would have dared to imitate.

The members of the great convention which, after two years of earnest discussion, finally settled upon our form of government, were profoundly anxious to put effective checks upon the growth of executive power. All through these

debates they made it evident that their chief fear was that sooner or later the President of the government would find a way to dominate the Congress—and this they knew well had spelled the downfall of every democratic republic that has ever been established by men.

So they clearly and explicitly wrote into the Constitution the limitations of the President's rightful powers, which, as they meant them to be, were simply to carry out the will of the Congress as expressed in language and resolutions of instructions.

Mr. Wilson has done exactly what the men of the great convention feared some future President would do.

He has made his Democratic Senate and his Democratic House of Representatives mere clerks to record his sovereign and imperious will.

For all practical purposes, during the past three years and a half, the Congress might as well have adjourned and left the reading and en-acting clerks in Washington to set down Mr. Wilson's decrees.

In better and manlier days of the Republic a President who should so act as to domineer over and to usurp the functions of the Congress would surely have faced impeachment proceedings. Now we see this imperious and autocratic conception of his place and powers which has governed Mr. Wilson's conduct in office strictly displayed in his reply to Mr. O'Leary.

Opposition to Mr. Wilson's ideas is treason. Criticism of the President's policies is disloyalty.

Organizing voters against the President's candidacy is treachery.

Without knowing, we have acquired, as part of our institutions, the laws of less majesty. Now against such a conception of the august and sacred majesty of a President and such a concept of the proper humbleness of American citizens in the presence of Presidential majesty, we enter the most strenuous objection.

We deny the doctrine of Presidential sacrosanctity.

We reject the proposition that any American citizen is disloyal because he objects to, or criticizes or opposes with all his might the policies of whatever administration is in authority.

The very foundation stone of our free institutions and our personal liberties is the right to express private opinion and to organize public opinion against public servants whose policies and conduct seem to any of us to be wrong or dangerous.

Viewed in this light, this particular case ceases to be the individual case of Jeremiah O'Leary, and becomes the public concern of all you citizens. Because if one President of the United States is to be permitted to set up the doctrine that opposition to and criticism of his policies is treason and disloyalty, the time will surely come when some other President of the United States will translate that theory into action—and the republic and its liberties and its noble institutions of orderly freedom of spirit and conduct will go the way of all the other republics which have perished at the hands of ambitious autocrats.

As to the concrete issue involved in the exchange between Mr. O'Leary and President Wilson, it seems to us that the situation is precisely this:

As an American citizen Mr. O'Leary puts loyalty to America above loyalty to England.

His disloyalty is not to America but to a foreign government.

Now if it is true that Mr. Wilson does not want the vote of any American who is disloyal to England, when the conduct of the English government is grossly and illegally injurious to the rights and the national honor of the United States, then he does not want the vote of the great majority of his countrymen without regard to ancestry.

Upon this proposition we are all with Mr. O'Leary—those of us who are neither Irish-American nor German-American, just as firmly as those of us who do happen to have Irish or German forefathers.

It is amazing that any American can be found to take any other view—but those Americans who do take another view are those who are disloyal, Mr. Wilson.

Because, Mr. President, the true American, the loyal American, the American upon whom the Nation alone can rely to live loyally and, if need be, to die loyally for his flag and his country, puts AMERICA OVER ALL.

High above the welfare of any land on earth in his true and loyal heart, stands fast the welfare of the dear land of his birth and his citizenship.

Slayer of Mrs. Small Set Time Fuse to Burn House, Police Believe

MRS. SMALL, VICTIM
in OSSIEPEE TRAGEDY

Authorities Decide Against Delay,
Although They Expect Many
Parents to Keep Pupils at Home
Board Believes the Decision Will
Meet Approval of Those Who
Want Children Off the Streets



Photograph of Boston broker's wife as she appeared in grand jurors' gaze at a costume party, and showing the preceding fashion of earlier times.

Despite the protest of Mayor Curley, Superintendent John J. Dowling of the City Hospital and hundreds of parents, who have said they would not send their children to school until the epidemic of influenza paralyzes the Boston public schools will open tomorrow.

Announcement to this effect was made yesterday by Dr. David D. Scannell, chairman of the School Committee, in a statement issued by him, following a public conference in the school committee rooms on Mount Street, when many parents opposed the opening.

Coincident with Dr. Scannell's statement, Rev. Augustine Hickey, superior of the Boston parishes, announced that these schools would open tomorrow.

More than 15,000 children are affected by the decision.

At the hearing Dr. Dyer, superintendent of schools, said that he believed the normal, opening schools and the high schools should be opened. He also said he was inclined to look favorably on the plan of opening the grammar schools, though he believed he would rather not open the kindergarten schools at present.

"I think the Board of Health has made a very strong case for the opening of schools provided we can get the children to come," said the superintendent, whose remarks followed those of Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, Boston Health Commissioner, and Dr. Thomas H. Swan, his deputy.

"The teachers are anxious to begin and I have complete confidence in the Board of Health. I think it is our duty to open on a voluntary attendance plan. The responsibility is on the family rather than on the School Committee."

STAY AWAY FROM SCHOOL.
Dr. Dyer told of a conversation he had with a teacher in one of the New York schools which opened last Monday, who told him that the grade he taught, there were but four children present one day and one another.

The perplexity of the problem that has confronted the school committee regarding the opening of the schools is frankly admitted by Dr. Scannell in his statement, which is as follows:

Slayer of Mrs. Small
Set Time Fuse to Burn
House, Police Believe

Accused Man's Attorneys to Be
Allowed to See Charred Body
of the Murder Victim Today

Small Weeps and Protests His
Innocence; Insurance Company
Detective Investigates Crime

The fire which destroyed the cottage of Frederick I. Small, the Boston broker, at Lake Ossipee, New Hampshire, last Thursday night, and which was designed to conceal the murder of Mrs. Small, now charged to her husband, was set by means of a time fuse or some other regulating device, in the opinion of officials handling the case.

A prominent member of the investigating force said last night at Ossipee, N. H., where Small was arrested and held without bail:

"We believe that the fire, which was meant to conceal the crime at the Small cottage, was set with some sort of a time fuse."

WATKINS DEVELOPMENTS.
There is a device which has been used in arson cases. It enables an incendiary to have a fire start an hour or two hours or several hours after the premises have been abandoned.

"We are now investigating along that line and may have some startling developments in a day or two."

An important discovery was made at the cottage ruins yesterday by Dr. Martin Carlton. He found ruins in two forms. There were pieces of resin in the ceiling, pool, the same pool which prevented Mrs. Small's head and neck from being burned, so that the strangling rope around her neck was saved to reveal a crime.

Traces of resin were also found, by close examination, on shreds of bed clothing which were preserved by the cellar water. Other traces, it was later said, were found on shreds of clothing.

Another point which engaged the attention of the investigators yesterday was this:

"Five gallons of kerosene were delivered to the Small's at 11 o'clock Thursday morning, why didn't it explode in the fire. It never could have been used for domestic purposes in the few hours before the fire and the inquiry can be made through the signs of explosion on it."

The kerosene question was raised in discussion of the time-fuse theory. It was recalled that ten years ago two men plotted in that very town to blow up the town hall and the town hall was blown up. They set a lighted candle stub at one end of a trail of kerosene, so that the candle flame would in due time ignite the oil, which was the signal of explosion.

The plan was known when one of the men was known and betrayed it.

PURCHASED REVOLVER.
While investigation continued at Ossipee, N. H., and at Lake Ossipee in New Hampshire, possibly the mother and sister of the murdered woman gave interesting information about the accused husband.

The mother, Mrs. Mary I. Small, of No. 31 Northampton Street, Boston, said, in the course of the interview:

"I am sure that my husband was a man that would have been a great success in life."

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G G

The Store of Progress

To fittingly celebrate the opening of our new Corner Store, which took place in October, 1912, we have planned for one week, beginning October 2nd

Women's Apparel	Men's Apparel	Children's Apparel	Home Textiles	Shoes	Accessories	Beauty Products	Electronics	Books and Media	Garden and Outdoor	Pets	Travel	Food and Beverage	Health and Wellness	Automotive	Home Improvement	Office Supplies	Sports and Recreation	Gifts	Seasonal Decor	Party Supplies	Religious and Spiritual	Medical and Health	Education	Tools	Construction	Industrial	Marine	Aviation	Automotive	Home Improvement	Office Supplies	Sports and Recreation	Gifts	Seasonal Decor	Party Supplies	Religious and Spiritual	Medical and Health	Education	Tools	Construction	Industrial	Marine	Aviation						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

Curtains

Curtains
25 / Scrim Dutch
Curtains
hemstitched
novelty lace 8
stepped ready
white and arabic
Arabian Point Curta
new designs, \$3
on fine net, at

Caps and Ch...
and Electric La...
... brass base, 12"
... stifle decorative
... in assort
... of colors, gas
... complete with, 6 feet
... of quality; burner
... chimney stands 21
... electric lamp, 6-foot

**House
Furnishings**
"Perfection"
Heaters
has pol
steel drum, nick
steel oil tank,
handle and
regulator.

Rugs

wood, carpet
neral all-over de
yard
gh-Grade Tapestry
high-grade 27-inch
in reds, browns,
aintz colorings. 5

s and Bedd
28.00 Brass Bec
ist continu-
sts, with
no husk
ags and l-
fillers all
All sizes, in satin

Brass Bed—2-inch
each top rod large
furnished in \$14
Velvet finish

Genuine National Spr
with 1½-inch steel
heavy 2-inch end
malleable corner
3½-inch ris- \$3.

WEDNESDAY

THE

DISCOUNT

\$5.00	French Ivory fittings.	\$3.45	weir, 36-inch.	10
\$8.00	Corrigan Bags—Vassar or Yachette Bags, leather or alk lined, with coin purse.	\$3.65	the Flano Crepe—Soft crepe, in plain white or tints with new printed designs.	10
\$2.00	Bag—Pin seal, with engraved frame and alk lining. Purse or mirror sliding.	\$1.35	20s Linings Cloth—This material is much used for undergarments, 40s and 60s.	10
			the Bateau—A soft web fabric on black and black grounds with white printings.	10
				10

SHEPARD-NORWELL COMPANY

NEWPORT HAVEN AGAINST PLAGUE

Newport, Sept. 10.—With the hope of avoiding infantile paralysis, at least forty families with young children, and perhaps many more, are planning to remain in Newport until

After Thanksgiving, with quite a few deciding to stay here all Winter under advice as a precautionary measure against the coming of the flu.

Some who have sought prompt medical advice have been told that to go to any one of the larger cities would be to go to a certain death, and that they can do as plan to remain at their Summer estates until all danger shall have passed away.

Interest in the number who come to the country remaining for the present with their children are J. and Mrs. Joseph K. Widener, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mrs. Cornelius Vandusen, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hays, Mr. and Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. P. Fred Plerson, Jr. and Mrs. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mr. and Henry Fletcher Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hays, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Allen and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Foresta Wickes are expected to have a very long stay for a private car to New Haven and to Tuxedo Park with their children, without going into New York.

POSSE GETS NEGRO IN A SWAMP HUNT

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 30.—Henry Lewis, a negro, who shot N. J. Allbrooks, a rural policeman, eight days ago, was killed by a posse after one of the most sensational man hunts in the history of the state. Bloodhounds and posse trailed him through the swamps for six days. He opened fire on the posse from ambush, but was riddled with bullets before anyone came within range.

WASHINGTON STREET AND TEMPLE PLACE

MagraneHouston Co.

Mail and Telephone Orders Promptly Filled. Call Oxford 3700

This Is Bed & Bedding Week

Saving of Fully 40%
We Are Going to Sell 1000 Regular \$10.75
Mattresses
This Week **6.95**



Here is the story—Three months ago we contracted for these mattresses at a very extraordinary low price. They were not due to be delivered to us until October 14; however, they are here, and while the lot lasts we will sell at \$6.95 each.

500 Soft Top and Bottom Mattresses, choice of tick, either in 1 or 2 parts, val. \$3.75, sale price **4.25**

160 Genuine Hair Mattresses, weighing about 42 1/2 lbs., choice of tick, \$29.75 value..... **21.25**

30 Sample Hair Mattresses, with ticking more or less soiled, some in two parts, either in one piece, \$21.50 to \$34.50 value, your choice..... **12.49**

650 White Enamel Beds



Any size you desire: plain construction, with very heavy posts and heavy fillers and known as the Magrane Houston Special; value \$11.25, this sale.....

7.95



300 Genuine National Springs, in all sizes. This spring is exactly 9

2.55

inches in height or about as high as a box spring, \$5.25 value, for bedding week.....

3.75

(Fourth Floor—Mail orders filled)

For Years Our Shoe Department Has Been the Shopping Place of All Discriminating Women.

Today Our Showing of the Newest, Most Wanted Styles in High Grade Footwear

Be Absolutely Unexcelled.

FOR EXAMPLE, IN

PATRICIAN
Shoes

WE ARE EXHIBIT-
ING AND SELLING

Charming new models,
in colored kid and two-
tone shoes.
Beautiful shades of
field mouse brown lace

Field mouse brown kid boots, light flexible welt soles, Louis heels **10.00**

Black kid button boots, flexible welt soles, leather Louis heels **6.00**

Ward, Floor-Mail Orders Filled.

Home and Auto for Bride Rich Gift to Brockton Girl

BOSTON, MASS.:
Irishbory & Son, 64 Meridian St.

BOSTON, MASS.:
 Frankberg & Son, 84 Hovindian St.

... ..

WOMEN ON CAPE COD SEND WEST FOR HUSBANDS

**Eight Who Want to Wed Are Re-
fused, and One Admits
She's a Beauty.**

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Free
Delivery
of Goods

Tunnel Station
 New \$1.00
 A WEEK
 More in Town!

Sample Outfit

Osgood's Columbia
Jewel Outfit
50.45 \$5.00 Down
\$1.00 Weekly



Jewel Outfit Consists of one Columbia Jewel machine (golden oak finish), 200 needles, "austof" record cleaner.

double-faced records, and a beautifully finished record cabinet (like cut) to match machine capacity.

double-faced records, and a beautifully finished record cabinet (like cut) to match machine, capacity 180 records. Our price, complete..... **50.45**

*of All
Machines*

**Open
Saturday
Evenings**

BROCKTON FAIR HAS BIG LIST OF ATTRACTIONS

**\$100,000 Spent in Preparation;
Girl Ushers Innovation for
Grandstand.**

Brocton, Kent 20—With **\$100,000** spent in preparation, the **Brocton Agricultural Society's** forty-third annual fair opens today—here, the managers estimate that four days of fair will see **\$60,000** visitors within the gates.

Particular attention has been paid this year to the comfort of women patrons; and with seventy-five miles of dancing platform for the first time, women will see more of the fair than the men ever before.

The fair has an emergency hospital of its own, with physicians and nurses and Red Cross attendants. Games of chance, objectionable to some, are forbidden on the grounds or even in the grounds. The fair's enforcement of these rules the fair's "enforce" department with 218 men, some police, some Red Cross, some as an annual precaution the fair will have this year a branch of the Brocton

BILL BROWN.
The Brown family horse show, now reaching the fourth famous horse show, Guernsey, Ayrshire and Holsteins, this year will be given added distinction by the presence of the champion *Maple Pontiac Kongen*—a mighty Holstein borner purchased a few years ago by the late Mr. Brown. The wealthy Bronckhorst shoe manufacturer has been an unusually big ringer in this year with attractive purses up each day.

The horse show will be the largest and most brilliant yet staged in the district to date. It will attract many exhibitors coming from outside of New England. In Miss Constance Brown, the daughter of the late owner of the Baltimore Locomotive Works.

Another very interesting exhibitor

Brady, son of the late John Cox Brady. Mr. Brady married a few months ago the beautiful daughter of an Irish earl, and it is expected that she will show his hunters and umpers at Brockton.

DU' FONT TO EXHIBIT.
Henry du Font, the powder king of Wilmington, Del., will show a fine string of hackneys and hunters, and his son and daughter, both clever riders and drivers, will display them. Among those who will battle for honors in the hunting and jumping

Other prominent exhibitors who will be in the Brockton competitions are Dr. Thos. G. Ashton of Philadelphia, Miss Lulu Long, daughter of the enormously wealthy lumber king of the same name, who is now in New York; J. W. Harriman and Miss young daughter, Miss Miriam, cousins of the late railroad magnate, Edward T. Harriman.

MICHIGAN TROOPS GOING TO BORDER

Washington, Sept. 30.—Michigan National Guardsmen, numbering 1,500, were today ordered to the Mexican border for patrol service.

See the
OF MAYRA

ing Theatres

October 4
PREMIER
Main, Littleton, N. H.
October 4
OPERA HOUSE
Presque Isle, Maine
October 4
OPERA HOUSE

October 4
COLONIAL
Larson, N. H.
October 5
FARM
Main, Fort Fairfield, Maine
October 6

W. OF F. RAIL,
No. Strafford, N. H.
October 25

Norwiche, Conn.
 October 8-7
 OPERA HOUSE
 Augusta, Maine
 October 8-7
 CENTRAL HALL,
 Dover-Foxcroft, Maine
 October 8-7

Main, Berlin, N. H.
October 8-7
PERKINS HALL
Main, Mechanic Falls, Maine
October 8-7
STAR
Main, Fairfield, Maine
October 8-7

CARBON, MAINE
October 8-7
FORT EXCHANGE
Plum Island, N. Y.
October 8-7
STAR
Freeport, Maine
October 7
I. O. O. F. HALL

October 7
PALACE
Rockville, Conn.
October 7
FANTINE
Chicago, Mass.
October 7
RAYON
Waco, Tex.



Three great newspapers depict plight of the United States in Mexico in cartoons

NOT HEARD AT CONFERENCE

Manuel Calero, Madero's Foreign Minister, Declares Commission Merely Aids 'Carranza Looters'

In authorized letter to Lie. Manuel Calero, former Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of President Madero and Ambassador of Mexico to the United States

By the Editor of the AMERICAN. Sir:—If the integrity of Mexico would declare itself it would protest to all the world against the proceedings at New London.

If the American people would trouble to learn the true significance of this Joint High Commission, they would demand its instant dissolution.

If the President of the United States knew his Mexico he would not confer with men who do not fairly represent it.

It is difficult to understand what the New London conference is to settle, in it to arrange a plan for pulling the 'loose'.

Will it deal with the American troops from Mexico?

Will it settle the shipment of American bullets into my country to be used by the American soldiers who are about to enter my country?

Or is the main question a financial one?

Cabrera, chairman of the Mexican section, naturally looks for money, and the American representatives can see large sums.

There is little to be had from Mexico, 'shaking down' foreign property owners, a housing committee, and an unprofitable. Will a loan from the bankers of the United States be accepted by the Carranzistas as a fair acknowledgment by the United States of his error in invading Mexico?

Spain without bitterness, inspired solely by a sense of duty, I do not care to know how this conference is placed in American politics, but in the affairs of Mexico it is intended to fasten the yoke more firmly on the necks of my unhappy countrymen—the yoke of bondage more appalling than exists anywhere else in the entire world.

WILSON'S IDEALISM WHOLLY MISPLACED.

It is not bondage to one man, to Carranza; it is bondage to a system, to a plundered which Carranza hands and is responsible for, but does not control.

It is an aggregation of petty tyrannies which tear up Carranza and drive to the extermination of the people, native and foreign.

Military chieftains who acknowledge Carranza as chief, because Carranza, like they secure loot at the expense of the inhabitants, native and foreign, and arms and ammunition from the United States.

With these weapons of American make the Carranzas, attempting to keep their grip on the Mexican people, terrorize and enslave the native and helpless 90 per cent of my countrymen.

The idealism with which President Wilson has endowed the Carranza clique in government is wholly misplaced.

There have been many despotisms in Mexico, but none so cruel, so openly lawless, so definitely un-American as the Carranzas who speak loftily of practicing absolute brutality.

There is suffering from hunger in Poland, in Serbia, in Armenia, but none compared to that in Mexico, where the Carranzas seize all food and loot with pitiless eyes on starving women and children, where millions of my people are forced to rot in the wretched hovels of the gutter.

I think it fair to warn the people of the United States that the Carranza clique is the most lawless, most un-American, most un-Christian, most un-American clique in the history of the United States.

I think it right that you should know the responsibility you assume when you meet these 'representatives' on any terms.

You Can Make Pure Lager BEER

In Your Own Home—With Johann Holmeister Genuine Lager Beer Extract

You can now have your own beer—just as good as the best—without the expense of a brewery. Johann Holmeister's Lager Beer Extract is the only one that has been made in Germany for over 50 years.

No License Needed ANYWHERE in the United States. Just add a few drops of Johann Holmeister's Lager Beer Extract to a quart of water and you have a fine, pure, refreshing beverage.

No Can Baked SARDINES OF BEER. No Can Baked SARDINES OF BEER. No Can Baked SARDINES OF BEER.



WALK, YOU GRINGO, WALK!

Brooklyn Eagle

how your conduct in them is reflected in Mexico in new terms for the helpless and in the United States in promoting the notion of a Carranza government of good faith.

Figuring these deft negotiators with gentle nature, Mr. Lane, your Secretary of the Interior, and philanthropic Mr. Mott, president of your Young Men's Christian Association, is an adventure unless it be an acknowledgment that the business of the commission is settled in advance.

CARRANZA MASTER HAND AT TAXATION.

The American who lived in Mexico City may see one of Carranza's tax commissioners, while holding a high office in the 'de facto' government, appropriating to his own personal use the house—with all its beautiful contents—of one of our noblest and most patriotic men.

Man well known to and respected by Americans and whose sole aim in Carranzista eyes has been loyalty to Carranza and his family, is now a tax collector and is being driven to the wall.

For facility of export in taxation and absorption backed by armed force in modern history is worthy of honorable mention.

But Carranza's tax collector is not a tax collector in the ordinary sense of the word. He is a tax collector in the sense of the Carranzista Minister of Finance.

The schemes of exorbitant taxation against which the American people have long protested at New London were Carranza's handiwork.

You find Carranza's mark in every recent anti-American decree affecting property in Mexico, in every decree affecting the American 'constitution'.

You find it in demands for the payment of taxes in kind, for the seizure of property, for the seizure of the property of the American people.

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CARRANZA TO RUN A BANK

Brooklyn Eagle

Washington Sept 26 News has been received through diplomatic channels that Carranza proposes to run a bank of his own in Mexico City, and to suppress or fatally obstruct other banking institutions which stand in the way of his enterprise.

Carranza recently issued a decree the exact terms of which are not known here. It was regarded by the British and French governments as an attack on the banking institutions of the country.

It is stated that the French and English governments protested vigorously against Carranza's decree, and that when no satisfaction could be had, H. J. Houbert, the British charge in Mexico City, started for Washington to discuss the matter with the State Department and the British embassy.

It is expected to arrive here in a day or two.

OBSERVE GOLDEN BRIDAL ANNIVERSARY

Mr and Mrs. J. M. Norwood of No. 101 Washington street, Roxbury, celebrated their thirtieth wedding anniversary last evening at G. A. R. Hall, No. 114 Washington street. They were married in Boston in 1888 by the Rev. Dr. H. J. Houbert, the same pastor that married Mrs. Norwood's mother.

Mr Norwood was a drummer boy in Company I, 1st Massachusetts Infantry, during the war of '61, and served in the Philippines. They have eight children and twelve grandchildren.

Mr Norwood was a member of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in 1913 and Mr. Norwood in 1914.

NEW TELEPHONE SERVICE BEGINS

The new service of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, which has been operating since the 1st of September, is now being extended to the city of Boston.

The service is being extended to the city of Boston, and will be completed by the 1st of October.

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THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT CANNOT PROTECT ITS CITIZENS UNLESS THEY STAY AT HOME

Philadelphia Public Ledger

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER

Three Self-Denying Patriots

And to lay the dust as much as possible by proper passing and frequent sprinkling of the streets.

Among other diseases the most prevalent is long intervention, 14,000 deaths per 100,000 population, abdominal tuberculosis, 10,000 deaths per 100,000 population, etc.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER

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Americans Abroad

MEXICO'S HUGE DEATH RATE DUE TO CREDIBLE FILTH, SAYS PRINCE

Delegate to Peace Conference Bares Facts Long Suppressed for Political Reasons.

Public duty is to be asserted, the delegate to the peace conference, the delegate to the peace conference, the delegate to the peace conference.

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"Tear-Down Week" LECTURE COURSE TO BEGIN OCT. 8

AT THE MUSEUM

The Massachusetts Museum of Science and Industry has named the week beginning Oct. 8 as "Tear-Down Week."

The museum will have a series of lectures on the subject of "Tear-Down Week," and will have a series of lectures on the subject of "Tear-Down Week."

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Special for Monday

We Offer Eight New Handsome Colonial Design

Player-Pianos

A Reliable Make

Choice Monday at \$435 Regularly Sold At \$500-\$550

Including Twelve Music Rolls of Your Own Selection and Beautiful Bench

YOUR OPPORTUNITY if you really know piano values, for these players would continue to sell for years at \$400-\$450, instead of \$435 on Monday, if the price of 10 not announced changes in forthcoming.

You will be proud to own one of these players, for they are rich in tone quality, handsomely finished in pure mahogany veneers, superbly made and Fully Guaranteed by Chickering.

\$10 SENDS ONE HOME

Chickering

WAREHOUSES 169 TREMONT STREET

Edison Diamond Disc Phonographs Victor-Victrolas and Records Rhythmic Music Rolls

FACTS FOR MOTOR CAR BUYERS

(No. 2)

Facts—not opinions—are the foundation and basis of all enlightened knowledge. Here are some facts concerning automobile values and prices which explain why and how Studebaker offers low prices and high quality in its cars.

The Automobile

The automobile is the highest type of moving vehicle, either drawn or self-propelled. It is a highly developed machine, containing three thousand separate parts—more moving or frictional parts than a railroad locomotive. [The locomotive runs over a smooth track; the automobile is driven over rough roads with sharp turns and grades; it is subject to far more wear and tear than the locomotive. Obviously, it must then be necessary that each one of the three thousand automobile parts, both moving and stationary, fit, co-operate and function with the greatest possible precision. [The quality of the automobile depends entirely on the quality of the raw material, and the skill and experience with which it is designed and manufactured. The locomotive at all times is operated and cared for by experienced engineers and skilled mechanics. Automobiles are operated by owners who sometimes possess only limited mechanical ability, therefore an automobile must be designed and manufactured to meet every emergency of service and to withstand the abuse and neglect of unskilled operation.]

Who Makes Automobiles?

There are over one hundred concerns "making" automobiles in this country, of which about ten are manufacturers, while the others are "assemblers."

The manufacturer owns and operates a complete manufacturing plant consisting of an extensive engineering and experimental department and a chemical laboratory; a power plant; foundry, forge shop, machine shop, stamping plant, body shop, trim shop, paint shop, and assembling departments.

The assembler either owns or rents a plant consisting usually of a bare building without power plant and without machinery, but equipped simply with assembling benches, forms and racks and stock rooms for the finished parts which he purchases from parts manufacturers or middlemen. He "makes" automobiles by putting these parts together in his assembling department.

Excessive Cost of Assembled Automobiles

Practically all manufacturers as well as assemblers buy finished parts from middlemen, such as wheels, tires, electrical equipment and some minor parts, and therefore the costs of both the manufacturer and the assembler are on a par for these parts, but these parts constitute less than 20% of the cost of an automobile. Other parts constitute about 80% of the cost of the automobile, the engine, axles, transmission, differential, steering gear, body and top making up most of the 80%. Hence, a manufacturer who manufactures these parts from raw materials in his own plants roughly speaking is making 80% of his car, whereas the assembler who buys them from parts manufacturers is purchasing from middlemen practically 100% of his car.

Studebaker manufactures in its own plants all of its engines, axles, transmissions, differentials, steering gears, bodies and tops. Even some manufacturers buy bodies, axles and steering gears from middlemen.

Cost of Manufacture

Assuming a car costs \$700, and deducting 20% or \$140 for the parts both manufacturer and assembler buy from middlemen, the balance, or \$560, represents the value which the manufacturer sells at only one profit, but which the assembler must buy at the parts makers' profit; and the parts maker asks an average profit on these parts at least 25% above manufacturing costs. This adds \$140 to the

cost of the \$560 worth of parts which the assembler must buy, and on which he must still add a good substantial profit of his own.

The Selling Cost of Any Car

Consider the following table as the basis upon which the selling price of any car must be fixed:

Items which make up Selling Price	Mfr. Cost	Assembler's Cost	Excess cost of Assembled Car
Factory Cost	\$700	\$840	\$140
Administrative, advertising and selling and general expenses—say they are the same in both cases	80	80	
Discount from list allowed dealers, assuming 20% the maximum	220	270	50
Maker's Profit	100	160	60
Totals	\$1,100	\$1,350	\$250 (Increase 23%)

This illustration shows a selling price of \$1,100 for the manufacturer's car and \$1,350 for the assembler's car. The buyer must pay \$250 (about 23%) more for the assembled car simply because it is an assembled car. The manufacturer gives his customer the benefit of the savings derived from manufacturing his own parts, whereas the assembler has to pay this excessive cost and put the burden on the customer.

Manufacturers' Advantages

It is well known within the automobile industry that large manufacturers, with \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 invested in complete plants and ample capital and resources, purchase the most modern and expensive labor-saving machinery, and then in manufacturing their engines, steering gears, axles, transmissions, differentials, bodies, tops, etc., their costs are lower, if anything, than parts manufacturers' costs for the same articles.

Manufacturers producing 75,000 cars annually produce more parts of a specific type than any parts manufacturer produces. As a rule, parts manufacturers are not specialists in the sense that they make only one type of body or axle or engine. Although their total output may sometimes (but rarely) exceed the quantity of any large automobile manufacturer, they make numerous varieties, and hence do not obtain as low manufacturing costs as the large automobile manufacturer obtains.

Hence, the large automobile manufacturer produces his own parts at a lower cost than the parts manufacturer produces similar parts for an assembler who buys in small quantities, and it follows that the 23% excess cost of the assembler illustrated above is not exaggerated.

Another point is that the assembler, buying parts from numerous sources, and often the same part from several sources, cannot obtain the same precision of machining and assembling in the finished car which the large manufacturer obtains.

Still again, the assembler's profit per car is larger than the manufacturer's profit, because the assembler usually sells only a few thousand cars annually. The illustration shows that this profit is 60% more than the manufacturer receives, and we believe this percentage is not overstated. Also the dealer's discount is greater on the assembled car, because his list price is higher.

As stated above, out of a hundred automobile concerns selling cars in this country, about

90% are assemblers and only 10% manufacturers in the true sense of the term. This means that consumers are paying 23% premium to 90% of the automobile concerns in the country, over and above what they could buy the same cars for, and in fact, much better cars, from the large manufacturers.

Quantity Production of Automobiles

Vague statements are frequently made concerning the effect of quantity production in reducing manufacturing costs. To illustrate this truth to uninformed persons, it is necessary to state the elements that enter into costs and selling prices of automobiles. Many people will be astonished at the number of these elements. Primarily, the basic cost of an automobile is:

(1) The raw material contained in it

(2) The wages of the workmen who fashion the material into a finished car. The sum of these two items is the prime cost and the actual car value the customer receives. All costs and expenses beyond these are of little, if any, value to him.

(3) Factory overhead expenses should be included providing the manufacturing methods are simple, direct and economical.

Factory overhead expenses include supplies, supervision and factory organization expenses which, according to the intelligence of the personnel, determine whether the output of the manufacturer is large or small, whether the proper material is purchased and at the right prices, whether the design of the car is correct and the manufacturing methods simple and effective. Hence, we may say that factory overhead expenses are a legitimate part of the actual car value received by the customer, and if we admit this, these three items, representing manufacturing cost, are all the actual car value the customer receives. In making up the selling price, however, other items are added, as follows:

(4) Administrative, advertising and selling and general expenses.

(5) Discount allowed automobile dealers who sell the customer and give him service afterwards.

(6) Manufacturer's or assembler's profit.

Quantity Production Distributes Expense

The total of these six items comprises the selling price. It may be astonishing, but it is true that every one of these six items must and does vary with production. Every small producer, whether he is a manufacturer or an assembler, necessarily suffers an increase in every one of these six items, and must therefore charge more for his car than the large producer.

Illustrating this, we will take the cars of a manufacturer (A) producing 75,000 cars per annum, and either a small manufacturer or the usual assembler (B) producing 10,000 cars.

Commencing with item (1), raw material, it should be obvious that (A) can obtain much lower prices than (B) for the same material, because his buying power and purchases are seven and a half times greater.

In item (2), labor, it is obvious that (A) can employ skilled mechanics in specialized single operations to a greater extent than (B), and consequently obtain better work and more work from the same men.

In item (3), factory overhead expenses, it is obvious that (A), owning the highest priced, most modern labor-saving machinery, can eliminate excessive labor and supervision; that expenses of non-productive departments, such as experimental, engineering, laboratory, pur-

chasing, stores, etc., are much less per car than in the case of (B).

To illustrate, a machine that costs (A) \$25,000, costs thirty-three and one-third cents on each automobile he turns out. It costs (B) two dollars and a half on each automobile he turns out.

The same is true of salaries: the salary of a \$25,000 engineer employed by (A) adds only thirty-three and one-third cents to the cost of the car, whereas if (B) employs a man of equal ability and salary, his cost is \$2.50 per car. The same excess cost for (B) occurs in the case of purchasing agents, inspectors, factory executives, superintendents, etc.

With an annual \$5,000,000 factory overhead expense for (A), his cost per car would be \$66.67, whereas a \$3,000,000 overhead for (B) would be \$300.00 per car.

Quantity Production Reduces Costs

Quantity production reduces the cost per car for item (4), administrative, selling and advertising and general expenses, in the same way. Supposing the annual expenses of (A) are \$6,000,000, the cost is only \$80 per car, which is much less than the average person imagines this charge to be.

In the illustration, we have allowed (B) \$80 per car, which on a basis of 10,000 cars per annum, makes his expenses \$800,000, which he can get through with if he maintains no branch offices but markets his cars through dealers only. In the case of item (5), quantity manufacturers (A) allow dealers smaller percentages of discount, usually running from 15% to 25% according to the size of the dealer, whereas smaller makers (B) allow from 20% to 40% discount, because their dealers sell fewer cars and must therefore receive a greater discount per car to make a profit. The expenses of dealers average about the same whether they handle a quantity production car or a small production car, and manifestly the dealers in the former case, selling seven and a half times more cars than in the latter case, can afford and actually do receive a less discount per car. Again, the dealer's discount, at the same percentage, amounts to more money, as the list price of the car increases. In the illustration it is shown as \$220 on the \$1,100 car (A) against \$270 on the \$1,350 car (B), using 20% in both cases, so that quantity production saves the buyer \$50 on this item.

The Maker's Profit

What has been said regarding dealer's discount applies with equal force to item (6), maker's profit, which in the case of quantity production (A) rarely exceeds \$100 per car, but in the case of small production (B) usually amounts to at least 60% more, because of the latter maker's smaller volume.

The large profits being made by small makers, which are a matter of public record as shown by annual reports of these companies, prove the truth of this statement. These profits often run from \$300 to \$400 per car for cars selling for less than \$2,000, whereas no quantity manufacturer in this country (A) makes any such profit per car.

Any concern which buys its engines, axles, transmissions, differentials, steering gears, bodies and tops, parts comprising 80% of the cost of an automobile, from parts manufacturers, is necessarily taxing buyers about 23% premium because of this fact. This truth explains the difference in price of from \$300 to \$500 in different cars on the market of apparently the same value, and this truth is well recognized in the automobile industry.

OPEN CARS

FOUR Chassis	\$ 785.00
FOUR Roadster	850.00
FOUR Touring Car	875.00
FOUR Landau Roadster	1,150.00
SIX Chassis	985.00
SIX Roadster	1,060.00
SIX Touring Car	1,085.00
SIX Landau Roadster	1,350.00

F. O. B. Detroit
N. E. WHOLESALE BRANCH,
100 Cumington St. Phone B. B. 5650

CLOSED CARS

SIX Touring Sedan	\$1,700.00
SIX Coupé	1,750.00
SIX Limousine	2,600.00

COMMERCIAL CARS

Commercial Half Ton Chassis	785.00
Commercial Half Ton Express	850.00
Commercial Half Ton Panel	875.00
Commercial One Ton Express	1,200.00

F. O. B. Detroit
WORCESTER, MASS.,
Service and Retail Branch, 162-164 Main St.
Direct Factory Branch.

Studebaker increased its output from 37,000 cars in 1914 to 45,000 in 1915 and from 45,000 in 1915 to 75,000 cars in 1916. In 1914 the price of the Six was \$1575; in 1915, \$1385 to \$1450 and in 1916 \$1085, and each year the car was better than the preceding year. These significant reductions in price were made possible only by the increase in production. In the last fourteen months Studebaker has produced and sold more seven-passenger SIXES and more seven-passenger FOURS than any other manufacturer in the world for a like period, thus establishing Studebaker as the world's largest manufacturer of fine cars—

because in a
Studebaker

South Bend, Ind.

Detroit, Mich.

Walkerville, Ont.

THE DONOVAN MOTOR CAR COMPANY

626-630 Commonwealth Avenue Phone B. B. 4440

ASK FOR
L. HATS
RECORD-BOOK

REDUCTIONS IN PRICES

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE MAXWELL

Prosperity Due to President Flinders as a Producer and Sales General.

No Radical Changes Have Been Made in the 1917 Model.

In spite of the increased cost of production, a low price policy has been maintained. The 1917 model is a masterpiece of engineering and design, and its price is a reflection of the high quality of the material and the skill of the workmen.

The models continue to range from the low priced to the high priced, and the quality of the work is of the highest standard. The 1917 model is a masterpiece of engineering and design, and its price is a reflection of the high quality of the material and the skill of the workmen.

The models continue to range from the low priced to the high priced, and the quality of the work is of the highest standard. The 1917 model is a masterpiece of engineering and design, and its price is a reflection of the high quality of the material and the skill of the workmen.

"ROYAL CORDS" BREAKS RECORD

The Hudson Super-Six, which broke all records from New York to New York, has broken them again on the return trip, beating the record by five minutes. The record was set by the Hudson Super-Six on its first trip, and it was broken again on the return trip, beating the record by five minutes.

VISITING IN BOSTON

Water C. White, superintendent of the White Company, is here from Cleveland for a few days. He is the guest of Mr. J. H. H. way of the Boston branch.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

Dealers say that the disposition to discuss the price of the car is so rare as to be unusual.

Apparently the first, and the almost universal, thought is of the goodness of the car.

It will pay you to visit us and examine this car.

The Dodge automobile is a masterpiece of engineering and design, and its price is a reflection of the high quality of the material and the skill of the workmen.

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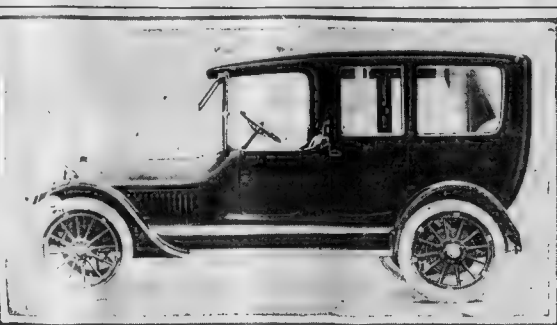
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Attractive Enclosed Type of Body



New Studebaker Limousine recently delivered to prominent Bostonian by Joseph Donovan.

Has Special Type of Tire for Every Type of Motor Car

Twice Across the Continent. Hudson Super-Six Makes Exceptional Record.

The Hudson Super-Six did a wonderful thing when it ran from San Francisco to New York in 8 days 3 hours and 5 minutes. It was a record that has never been equaled before.

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SALES FORCE ARE ALL EXPERIENCED

O. C. Friend Is Confident That He Has the Strongest Selling Force in the Industry.

To first recognize the merit of those in their own organization rather than seek elsewhere for material when the filling of important positions becomes necessary, is the policy of O. C. Friend, president and general manager of the Mitchell Motors Company.

During Mr. Friend's reign as general sales manager he has gathered under his leadership of the Mitchell plant a number of the best selling organizations in the industry. His appointment to the office of president and general manager made necessary certain changes in the sales organization, and it is noteworthy that these changes have been made without going outside of their own organization.

This in itself speaks volumes for the judgment in the selection of men for the Mitchell sales force. It has brought the Mitchell into the front ranks in the industry in the short space of three years.

Mr. John T. Friend, who has been assistant sales manager for three years, is the general sales manager of the Mitchell Motors Company.

Mr. George W. H. Spivey, known in the automobile industry from coast to coast as one of the best selling men in the country, is the general sales manager of the Mitchell Motors Company.

Mr. J. W. Arner, who has been assistant sales manager in charge of Western sales and advertising since 1913, is the general sales manager of the Mitchell Motors Company.

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Based Offer on a Record Firmly Established

When the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company announced its offer some time ago to refund the entire purchase price of its tires failed to prove superior to competing makes, on a basis of cost per mile, many truck tire users naturally wondered how it was possible to make such a sweeping and positive challenge.

Later it developed that the Goodyear Company had based its offer on the records of 1,000 test tires and knew positively just what the tires would do. The response to the challenge on the part of truck owners was magnificent and rendered it a complete success.

At the termination of the offer only a few tires of the many hundred sold had failed—the best of test tires, and the rest had proved more than adequate to the challenge.

During the past few months, says C. W. Martin, Jr., manager of the Goodyear Motor Tire Department, "we have received many testimonials from the owners of these tires, who prove more than we claimed for them."

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CROSSES DEATH VALLEY IN AUTO

Dodge Car With O. K. Parker at the Wheel Makes Trip Without Single Mechanical Break.

To have crossed Death Valley alive is a noteworthy achievement; to have crossed that desolate, barren, torrid and arid waste to the east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, just beyond the fertile valley of northern California, by motor car and to have taken sufficient time in doing so to make motion pictures is little short of a miracle. And yet it has been done.

As Boston people will have an opportunity to see when the "Duch Valley Dodge" film is shown at the Boston Theatre all this week, the man who made the trip is O. K. Parker of Los Angeles. He is an engineer in that city and his primary object was of a motor touring. He wanted first to see if the trip were possible by automobile—others had tried in the attempt—and he aimed to prove that if any car could force a passage through the boulders and sand and in the intense heat, to say nothing of overcoming the severe grades in approaching and leaving the valley, a Dodge Brothers car could do it. In both these efforts he was eminently successful and he also obtained a motion picture that is said to be remarkable for novelty and beauty.

Though Death Valley has a sinister reputation that it will deserve, being the last resting place of many a pioneer who has attempted to cross it, there is a certain amount of life in it. The temperature is about 110 degrees and there is no shade and no water, it is yet tremendously beautiful. The Death Valley mountain ranges over a mile high and are covered with cacti and shrubs. The floor of the valley itself is 115 feet below sea level.

The film was secured for exhibition in Boston through the influence of C. S. Henshaw of the Henshaw Motor Company. Dodge Brothers' dealer in Boston.

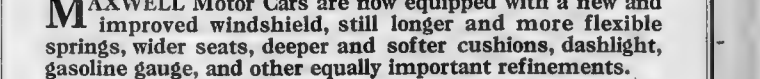
44 New Refinements



Arrow points to new and improved windshield. Upper half covers lower half. Absolutely run-tight.



Instrument board, showing gauges, electric dashboard, speedometer, electric starting and lighting plugs and sockets.



Arrow shows old and new spring construction. New springs much longer and more flexible.

MAXWELL Motor Cars are now equipped with a new and improved windshield, still longer and more flexible springs, wider seats, deeper and softer cushions, dashlight, gasoline gauge, and other equally important refinements.

To the generous value heretofore present in the Maxwell product, these extra improvements have now been added.

This is in line with the Maxwell policy—so widely advertised—not to change the Maxwell in any essential detail, but to continue improving it so that it will always be a standard, recognized product, constantly abreast of the test practices of the industry.

Notwithstanding the superlative and sometimes confusing claims that are made in behalf of various automobiles, we restate our sincere conviction that Maxwell Motor Cars offer more real value

per dollar than any other car in the world.

This too, is the belief of the thousands and thousands of Maxwell owners. And these beliefs are supported by actual and tangible facts. We actually know that within the entire history of the automobile business, no motor car—in any class or at any price—has equaled the Maxwell in honest dollar-for-dollar value.

And if you will examine a Maxwell, ride in it, compare it with other cars, consider its splendid record, reputation and past performances, you too, will know it.

Call or phone for a demonstration.

Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation 660 Beacon Street, Boston
F.O.B. DETROIT
Deferred Payments If Desired

WANTED SALESMAN

To sell automobile tires of standard make. Handled direct from factory. Only those with experience need apply. State experience and salary expected. Territory Mass. and New York states. Apply B 208, Boston American.

LIBERTY SIX

Percy Owen's new car. The car that drives without effort, easiest control on the market. Come and try it and convince yourself.

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1990

HARVARD SWAMPS BATES, 26-0; PRINCETON FLAYS N. C., 21-0

Dartmouth Downs Boston College, 32-6 Yale Wins Opener from Carnegie, 25-0

Brown Wins R. I. State, 18-0

CRIMSON ELEVEN SHOWS NEW POWER IN STADIUM GAME

Harvard Backfield Plays Brilliant Football in Tussle Against Bates—Flower, Thacher, Casey and Horne Gain Honors by Clever Attack—Maine Eleven Rallies Late in Tussle and Comes Near Making Score.

By JOHN W. MORAN, JR.

Harvard defeated Bates 26 to 0 in the second football game of the Crimison season yesterday, and in accomplishing that end displayed a team that had improved considerably since the opening contest a week ago Saturday. If one were to base improvement on the scoring power he would find it necessary to rate the Crimison as having improved about 150 per cent. However, scoring power is not all that one has to take into consideration when figuring the change in strength of a team from week to week.

Yesterday the Crimison counted four touchdowns and kicked two goals from touchdown. Against Colby they counted one touchdown, kicked a goal from it, and in addition scored three points as a result of a goal from the field.

Though some folks might consider it a trifle surprising that the Crimison did not appear the case in the writer's opinion, Bates had no more to show than Colby. Nor was his line quite so powerful as was Colby's.

Harvard's first strong line has shown vast improvement over the same line of a week ago. But no supporter of the Crimison should feel elated over that fact.

Since time immemorial it has been argued that a team is as good as its substitutes. If that saying is true, Harvard's substitutes are doing well in this particular time. Whereas the regular line showed a perceptible improvement in the game, the substitutes were well up to the mark. The substitutes who replaced them were some of the best of the game, and some of the best of the game.

When the statement was made, it was not a trifle surprising that the Crimison should have been so successful. It was merely for the purpose of pointing out a weak or two. That the Crimison did it in the first half of the game and it is known that some of the substitutes were well up to the mark.

Yesterday's game was the same brilliant affair as was the game against Bates. It was a game of the same kind, and it was a game of the same kind.

On the whole, the Crimison showed a perfect day and if he continues to play in the same manner there can be no question as to what he figures in the big game that is to follow.

In each of the halves, the Crimison scored two touchdowns and kicked one goal from it. It had not been for a very long time when a team scored two touchdowns and kicked one goal from it. It had not been for a very long time when a team scored two touchdowns and kicked one goal from it.

Each team attempted the forward pass several times and succeeded on each or twice. One pass, played to Horne, toward the end of the game, gave the Crimison almost forty yards gain. This later was the result of a clever play and benefited from that cause. Bates failed more often than she succeeded in her efforts to win in the game.

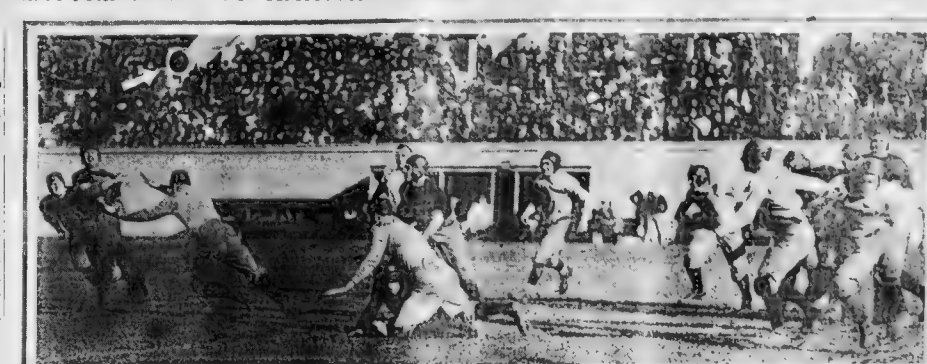
SPRINGFIELD BATES BACK. In the game with Bates, the Crimison showed a perfect day and if he continues to play in the same manner there can be no question as to what he figures in the big game that is to follow.

THOMAS DEFEAT ST. GEORGES, 21-0. The Crimison yesterday defeated St. Georges at Gloucester Park in the second game of the season. The Crimison won by a score of 21 to 0.

FOSSIE-THISTLES CONTEST IS A TIE. The Crimison and Fossie-Thistles played a tie game yesterday at the stadium. The game was a draw, with each team scoring one goal.

BEVERLY LOSES GAME. The Crimison lost a game yesterday at Beverly. The game was a close one, but the Crimison was unable to score.

FEATURE PLAYS OF HARVARD-BATES GAME IN THE STADIUM YESTERDAY WIN FOR



Upper picture shows Robinson, Harvard quarterback (second from the left), throwing a forward pass to Harter, the Crimison end, in the second period. The throw was successful and netted the Crimison a twelve yard gain. In addition to a first down, below, Carter, of Harvard, recovers a fumbled ball in the opening quarter. Carter is lying at the bottom of the leap, with legs extended.

B. C. GETS Yale Shuts Out Carnegie, 25-0

Dartmouth, However, Sends Brickley Eleven Home Losses by 32 to 6 Tally.

BOSTON COLLEGE (Boston Globe)—The Crimison team yesterday defeated Bates 26 to 0 in the second game of the season. The Crimison won by a score of 26 to 0.

Yale Shut Out Carnegie, 25-0. The Crimison team yesterday defeated Carnegie 25 to 0 in the second game of the season. The Crimison won by a score of 25 to 0.

Dartmouth, However, Sends Brickley Eleven Home Losses by 32 to 6 Tally. The Crimison team yesterday defeated Dartmouth 32 to 6 in the second game of the season. The Crimison won by a score of 32 to 6.

METHUEN VICTORY IS EASILY GAINED. The Crimison team yesterday defeated Methuen 21 to 0 in the second game of the season. The Crimison won by a score of 21 to 0.

LYNN HIBS KEEP UP WINNING STREAK. The Crimison team yesterday defeated Lynn Hibbs 21 to 0 in the second game of the season. The Crimison won by a score of 21 to 0.

QUINCY HIGH, 18; BEVERLY HIGH, 0. The Crimison team yesterday defeated Quincy High 18 to 0 in the second game of the season. The Crimison won by a score of 18 to 0.

SAUGUS HIGH WINS FOOTBALL TUSSELE. The Crimison team yesterday defeated Saugus High 21 to 0 in the second game of the season. The Crimison won by a score of 21 to 0.

AT FRANKLIN FIELD. The Crimison team yesterday defeated Franklin Field 21 to 0 in the second game of the season. The Crimison won by a score of 21 to 0.

WINNER RESULTS. The Crimison team yesterday defeated the winners 21 to 0 in the second game of the season. The Crimison won by a score of 21 to 0.

TIGER ELEVEN

H. C. Wins R. I. State Football, 18-0. The Crimison team yesterday defeated H. C. 18 to 0 in the second game of the season. The Crimison won by a score of 18 to 0.

PEABODY HIGH 26, LYNN CLASSICAL 0. The Crimison team yesterday defeated Peabody High 26 to 0 in the second game of the season. The Crimison won by a score of 26 to 0.

QUANNAPOWITT D. C. The Crimison team yesterday defeated Quannapowitt D. C. 21 to 0 in the second game of the season. The Crimison won by a score of 21 to 0.

DOWN IN TOWN R. I. STATE. The Crimison team yesterday defeated R. I. State 18 to 0 in the second game of the season. The Crimison won by a score of 18 to 0.

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LOWELL IS ARRESTED

Curtainment by Elevated Is the Cause of Wrath in South Boston; Appeal to State Commission

Peninsula for Years the Dumping Ground for Condemned "L" Cars, Is the Indignant Charge

South Boston citizens and organizations have filed protests with the Public Service Commission against proposed curtailing of car service in South Boston, and a movement is afoot to make a determined fight before the commission to force what one man called a "square deal for the Peninsula."

"We've suffered pretty patiently for a good many years," he said, "but now we're going to fight."

"The company's abandonment of its newest change is a herculean task, concluding with a fight."

"These changes are in the interests of providing more efficient service, consistent with the company's facilities."

"As a matter of fact, the change will mean a ten fold increase in the number of cars in the line, and it will mean that the City Point cars will always be crowded, while women and children will be forced to walk, in whatever the weather may be, at Dorchester street."

"South Boston for years has been the dumping ground for condemned Elevated cars. They have given us all, battered, rusty, germ-covered things, fit only for the junk pile, with flat wheels that clatter and bang through our streets. Many of the cars have never seen a dust or a rain since they came into the South Boston service."

"The Elevated's notice of a change in service, which has precipitated all the trouble, reads as follows:

"Beginning Saturday, Oct. 1, 1916, the operation of the New Line will be changed and cars on this line will be operated throughout the day upon the same route now operated after 1 p. m., namely, via, Broadway Extension and Washington street to North Station. Service upon the line operated between City Point and the North Station via Broadway Extension now operated upon ten-minute intervals will be increased and cars will be operated upon seven and a half-minute intervals."

"The service operated between South Boston and Kendall Square via Broadway Extension and Washington street will be operated from L street and Broadway instead of South Boston outflows."

"These changes are in the interest of providing more efficient service consistent with the company's facilities."

"EDWARD DANA, 'Superintendent of Traffic' of the South Boston Citizens' Association, and the South Boston Trade Association, which have heretofore led fight against the Elevated, have filed protests with the Public Service Commission against the proposed change in service."

"The changes would surely prove a severe handicap to South Boston residents, these protests say."

"The protests will also fight for the right of the Dudley street line to a 'go-any-where' schedule, and people frequently have to wait ten minutes or more for a car at the South Boston transfer stations. The cars are also half an hour late."

"Among the prominent South Boston men in the fight for better service and against any curtailing of car service are Dr. James W. McDermott, John J. Tobin, John D. Duke, James E. Conner, Dr. Edward V. Dineen, Dr. J. J. McNamara, Dr. Herbert J. Keenan, Robert D. Blegen, John J. O'Connor, Dr. George A. Sullivan, Daniel J. Kelly and many others."

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Films Barred at Torpedo Catcher Test Off Newport

Newport, Sept. 30. The Lepan torpedo catcher, given a test at the torpedo station at Newport this week, was a week in coming from Hingham port, U. S., having been towed here suspended from a float. The float was moored just south of the testing station. The torpedo when released, seemed to pass directly through the net, a couple of hundred feet away, and then made a full run down the harbor and was picked up off the Wellington Park shore. It took a "hunch" the torpedo hit the target in the center and went right through it. A moving picture operator was on the job, but the officers refused to start the test until he had gone out of focus with his machine.

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SENATOR SAYS NATION HAS BEEN DRAGGED DOWN TO CONTEMPT BY WILSON'S SHIFTING EFFORTS

Talk of Mediation in Big War Now Used as Petty Politics, Declares Senator at No. Easton

A bitter attack on the Wilson Administration, United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge declared yesterday that President Wilson had dragged the nation down to contempt by his shifting efforts to mediate in the big war.

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Germans Want Veil of Censor Raised on War

Berlin, Sept. 30. THE time is rapidly approaching when the German public will be asked to raise the veil of censorship which has been placed over the war.

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PLEASURE RESORT INFESTED AS NEVER BEFORE BY "RAFFIES" OF BOTH THE FEMALE AND MALE TYPE

Threat of Arrest Causes One Soberly to Return His Look; Hostesses Dread Publicity

Newport, R. I., Sept. 30. The last season is about to close for the summer of 1916. It has been prolific in the number of "raffies" who have come to Newport for the summer.

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Sunday, in Message to Boston, Calls for Six Weeks of Prayer

REV. WILLIAM ASHLEY SUNDAY, D. D., calls for six weeks of prayer to Boston, U. S., in a message to the city.

"This is the latest in a series of messages which he has sent to the city, calling for prayer for the city and the world."

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WOMEN WORKING TO HELP SUNDAY

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"Study to show thyself approved unto God. A work

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1. 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Male Help Wanted.

Male Help Wanted.

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Owing to slight labor conditions we want young men to learn cutting and stripping leather in cut sole department. Clean work; good pay. Opportunity for advancement.

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Good wages and steady employment, no labor trouble. Excellent shop conditions, good equipment. Apply to Mr. J. H. HANCOCK, 100 State St., Boston.

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SALESMEN

Keep Out of Debt--Keep Out of Slavery

The Borrower Is Servant to the Lender,' Prov.xxii, 7

NO man knows better than the borrower how true this picture is. And every man that is in debt, or that has lived under the curse of debt, will gladly hand this page to some

young man or woman, reinforcing its teachings with words much stronger than those to be written here.

KEEP OUT OF DEBT.

Make that your watchword in life. Free from debt, you are a free man. With debts hanging over you, freedom is gone, independence, and that feeling of energy that makes success easy.

The simplest, and really THE EASIEST, way to attain prosperity and independence is to make it an absolute rule never to buy what you cannot pay for, and never to borrow of anyone.

There is no greater material curse in our civilized life than the loose credit system that prevails among us.

Encouraging men and women to run into debt is a crime—and every man evidently willfully engaged in enslaving others through debt should be made to lose his money.

Credit is necessary to commerce—of course it is. But credit is not necessary to the individual. There is no reason why the young and foolish, or the OLD and foolish, should be lured into buying what is beyond their means. Debts for all purchases save necessities of life should be outlawed very shortly. There should be laws to protect weak human nature against itself, as well as laws to protect the merchant against loss. Naturally, every bargain entered into in good faith on both sides should be carried out to the letter. But merchants and lenders should not be encouraged to lure people into debt, merely because they know that the laws and a sense of honor will force payment at whatever sacrifice in misery and worry to the debtor.

The law recognizes this principle in dealing with men under twenty-one years of age. A young man of twenty is called in law an "infant," and debts contracted at that age may be legally repudiated by him when he reaches twenty-one.

The law says that you lend such a boy money or sell goods to him at your own risk.

It should say the same in all transactions in which it is apparent that the purpose of lender or seller is to prey on the weakness of human nature, and make profits out of it.

The welfare of all classes should be the chief interest of the lawmakers, and in the present loose credit conditions, permitting schemers to get men and women in their debt, there is failure to recognize a right ABOVE THE RIGHT TO MAKE MONEY, and that is the right of the individual to protection from schemers of all kinds; to be protected when necessary, and when it can be done, AGAINST THEIR OWN WEAKNESS OF CHARACTER.

Today, however, we want to talk directly to readers about their own plan in life—the question of changing laws is a big one. There should be protection of human nature's weakness as well as for a dealer's claims—but changes in laws that might interfere with money-making plans are hard to make. The laws thus far are principally crystallized demands of money, and any change must come slowly.

You, the individual, however, do not need to wait for new laws. Why not make an absolute resolution to "protect yourself?"

Make up your mind that you will not allow yourself to slip into the slavery of debt. If you are in debt now, bend every energy to get out, and then STAY OUT.

It is largely a question of habits, and of strengthening that part of the mind which enables us to say "No" to ourselves.

What is it that makes a man run in debt? It is the foolish idea that he will be able LATER, in some mysterious, unexplained way, to pay for a thing THAT HE CANNOT



PAY FOR NOW.

Just make up your mind that what you cannot do NOW you will never be able to do.

Debt is a LOAD, it is a mass of solid lead weighing down upon the debtor.

If you find it hard to swim, to keep your head above water, at present, how will it be when the leaden weight presses down on you?

Wives should impress this fact upon their husbands, and upon their children.

If a wife can influence her husband to keep out of debt, she can make it practically sure that his life will not be a failure. Every man is good for SOME credit—at the big bank for fifty thousand, or at the grocery store for two dollars.

Make no debts at all, PAY AS YOU GO, and if you can't pay—don't GO.

Don't go to the theatre if it means that you must run behind in rent or weekly bills.

Don't go out in fine new clothes IF YOU CAN'T PAY FOR THEM THE DAY YOU PUT THEM ON.

A man is more comfortable in old clothes that are paid for than in new clothes that interest nobody but himself, and that prove him to be a vain, weak man, unable to deny a foolish craving which threatens his whole career.

A very successful man, known all over the United States, was talking recently to a friend—a man younger than himself—earning a very large income.

Said the older and abler man: "How much have you saved up?"

"Nothing," was the answer. "In fact, I owe about twenty thousand dollars; but that makes no difference with such an income as mine."

Said the older, wiser man: "It makes a great difference, it makes ALL the difference. Take my advice, get out of debt. And if you want any man of strength to think well of you, don't tell him what you have just told me. If any man wanted to go into a scheme with you, what you have just said would frighten him off."

"He would think your income might be due to luck or to passing fancy. The fact that you run behind would make him feel sure that you would soon lose your power."

"Whereas, if you had money saved, he

would look upon you as a man ABLE TO CONTROL YOURSELF, and therefore liable to control your job and your income indefinitely."

Young men will do well to think over this advice—they would all be very glad to listen to the man that gave it.

The best proof of a man's strength is his POWER TO CONTROL HIMSELF. You respect the man that saves his money on a big or a little income.

Every dollar saved means that the man has been ABLE TO SAY "NO." For every dollar in our foolish scale of living there is some imaginary want.

Every dollar earned could be spent in a dozen ways, if the owner of it were weak enough to yield to passing fancies. And for every dollar earned and spent another could be added to the load of debt.

The man that has no debts, and that has saved some money, proves that he can control himself.

The other kind of man, the man in debt, or the man always skimming along on the edge of debt, is simply a feather blown in the wind. Other things control him—the temptation in a store window, the unwelcome suggestion of a friend, the desire for admiration—HE DOES NOT CONTROL HIMSELF.

The wise, successful man whom we have quoted said very truly that you start with a big handicap the moment you are bound to confess that you haven't any money of your own.

Everybody knows YOU WOULD LIKE TO HAVE SOME. If you HAVEN'T got it, it is proof that you cannot do for yourself what you want to do. Why should the future employer or partner believe that you will do any better for HIM than you have done FOR YOURSELF.

Ask any big employer what he thinks of the worker who is always asking for "a little money in advance." He knows that such a man is in debt. He knows that he lacks brains or strength of character to manage his own affairs, and he concludes that a better worker might easily be found.

We repeat that wives can do everything for their husbands, by fighting resolutely

against the tendency to run in debt.

The temptation is great. The man who loves his wife wants her to think well of him, and he wants to see her happy. He wants her to dress as well as the woman next door. But suppose the woman next door has a fool for a husband, suppose she is an extravagant fool herself. Don't let your husband follow a fool's example, under the impression that he is showing respect for you.

What you want first of all is a husband for yourself and a father for your children that has STRENGTH OF CHARACTER. You want a man that you can admire. One that can say "No" to you, and THAT WILL SET THE EXAMPLE BY DENYING HIMSELF FIRST OF ALL.

We do not suggest MEANNESS in family expenditures. Wife and children should be provided for as well as a man can afford BUT NOT BETTER THAN THE MAN CAN AFFORD.

Don't let the present eat up the future.

Take any old couple living in plenty and in peace of mind. You will find—unless they inherited wealth—that economy and self-denial were features of their early married life. There is no end to the number of successful men that owe their prosperity to wise, prudent wives, hating debt and fighting against it.

And the list is pathetically long of the ruined men and ruined homes due to selfishness and debt-contracting on one side or the other.

Here is a motto—from Hamlet—to hang up in the family dining room:

Neither a borrower nor a lender be: For loan oft loses both itself and friend, AND BORROWING DULLS THE EDGE OF HUSBANDRY.

There you have it in a nutshell, and in shape easily remembered.

Have strength of mind to say "NO" to others. Reckless lending is almost as bad as the meanness that never helps a friend in actual need.

Careless lending, as Shakespeare says, OFTEN causes the loss of both friend and money. And it comes from weakness, as does the debt habit—from inability to say "No" to ourselves or to others.

Borrowing does indeed "DULL THE EDGE OF HUSBANDRY."

It discourages more than anything else. The saddest sight in the old idea of Hades was poor Sisyphus rolling his rock up the hill, only to have it roll down again over and over—and even the borrower is a Sisyphus in real life—the load is always too much for him, and his life is one of discouragement. He struggles up a little way, then debt rolls him down again. The man in debt has no courage to get ahead. Debt dulls the edge of his "husbandry," his effort to save and thrive.

Men have always known of the power of the lender and the slavery of the borrower, yet the lesson has to be learned over and over.

"The rich ruleth over the poor," says the Book of Proverbs.

"And the borrower is SERVANT to the lender."

How well that is understood by those that want to keep men down.

The old scheme of mine-owners, a gainst which the unions had to fight, was TO KEEP THE MEN ALWAYS IN DEBT TO THE COMPANY'S STORE. As long as they were in debt they were helpless. They could not move away. They dared not complain, they had to take what was given them.

In the horrible dens of great cities, where human beings are kept against their will, this same idea is applied.

The police tell us that the unhappy victims are kept ALWAYS IN DEBT, so that they are powerless to free themselves.

"As ready as the cap of the borrower's" is another saying. It means as ready as the borrower is ready to pull off his cap humbly at the sight of the lender.

Keep your cap on your head, your back straight and free from debts. Think less about how you look TO others than how you are able to look AT others. Be able to hold your head up, look every man in the eye, and fear the disapproval of none.

OWN what you have on, and above all, OWN YOUR OWN FUTURE. Don't mortgage THAT, for it is the principal hope of all of us.

KEEP OUT OF DEBT.

Richer the Juice Is in Pectin the Less Saccharine Is Required in Process.

Dr. Frank A. Jones — 800 E. 10th Street
 Dr. Frank A. Jones — 800 E. 10th Street

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MR. EARLE WILLIAMS as CHRISTOPHER RACE
MISS MARGUERITE BLAKE as LADY IVY DE LISLE

Next Week Another Story and New Pictures

Adventure One:

The Car and His Majesty.

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It was such an unusually beautiful and striking car that everyone looked at it, then turned to look again. This was what Christopher Race had counted upon.

"Good old Scarlet Runner!" he said as he drove. "Good old girl, you're making your impression."

He drove alone, but he was dressed like a gentleman, not in the garish livery of a chauffeur. He was a thin, dark, eagle-faced young man, with an air of breeding not contradicted by his evident self-consciousness.

He sharply scanned each passerby as if searching the crowd for some lost friend; and whenever he caught the eye of a well-dressed man who might, from his appearance, have a good bank account and a correspondingly good position in society, up went the gloved hand of the motor-driver in evident invitation. At the same time he smiled and slightly lifted his eyebrows, so that his whole face seemed to ask a question.

No one responded to his agreeable signals, and he arrived at the corner of Charles street without stopping once.

In the quiet thoroughfare of respectable private hotels and better-class lodging houses he drew up an automobile, handsome enough to rival the red car. It was dark green in color, and it stood silent and adroit as the motor had ceased to throbb; and because apparently, there was some malign reason for its silence.

As he moved down to pass the green car, the discreet door opened and a gentleman came out on the pavement.

Under the sleek silk hat, and above the thick, white silk handkerchief that filled in the "V" of the black overcoat, was a face which an observant person could hardly have passed without a second glance.

Never before had the young man in the red car beheld that face in the flesh, save once, when as a little boy he had been taken to a grand party to gaze in awe at those same clear-cut features (or others exactly like them), under a glittering silver helmet.

"No better success!" asked a clear voice, in perfect English, enriched by a slight foreign accent.

"I am very sorry indeed, sir," apologized the chauffeur, "but I haven't been able yet to make out what the matter. Something wrong with the carburetor or the ignition?"

"No, the late already," broke in the gentleman, visibly bolstering up his patience.

It was this moment that the driver of the red car chose for making his habitual salute, which he accompanied with the usual smiling smile and questioning lift of the eyebrows.

Instantly the keen gaze of the man with the waxed mustaches fixed him. "Why do you bow up your head like that?" he asked, with an un-English accent. At the same time the speaker tried to mask his face in shadow, backing away from the glass of the two cars' scintillating lamps.

"I hold up my hand because Mr. Plying for him," answered Christopher Race.

"Ah!" said the other. "You are a remarkable pair, playing for blue—you and your car. May I ask if you are in the employment of some person who sends you out on this business?"

"I'm my own employer—under Papa. I drive my car; Papa drives me."

"Very well," said the other; "I will engage you—for the evening. You can take me where I wish to go, and wait. If my chauffeur can bring my car round later, you can go; but in any case you shall have the same money. What are your charges?"

"For the entire evening, five guineas," said Christopher.

"Good; that is settled." The gentleman stepped forward, and the owner of the red car and the chauffeur of the green one both sprang to open the door for him. But he waved them back.

"I shall sit with the driver," he announced, with the air of one accustomed to quick decisions, and never to have them gained.

"Do you know Desmond House?" he asked, when he was in his place, and Christopher ready to start.

The driver was not surprised in the circumstances to hear the name of an historic place, owned by a man whose wealth had helped to make not only its history, but the history of nations. He replied quietly that he did know Desmond House.

"Then drive me there, if you please, and as quickly as you can," said his employer. "Meanwhile I shall be pleased to have you solve the mystery of yourself and your fine car."

Christopher obliged.

"I had failed to earn at least the sum of five guineas before twelve o'clock, nothing could prevent me from losing another sum, amounting approximately to one hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds."

He looked at a year. "I'm a reformer, and Christopher did, in a way perfectly frank, simple, and a little humorous.

"The hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds—or thereabouts—are my uncle's," said he. "Also a rather nice house in the country, and a few other things which I was brought up to believe would eventually be mine. But my uncle made stories about my life which didn't please him, and they were all true."

"Besides, if money were needed, I'd be ready to marry some girl he wanted me to take, to please. So he sent for me, and all my deceitful meanness and sweetness of manner was of no use. He saw through me, and told me I was an incorrigible young scoundrel. I admitted the young scoundrel but denied the deceitful. I said I thought that he might give me a chance to show that I had a backbone."

"If you are a year, I'm a reformer, and Christopher did, in a way perfectly frank, simple, and a little humorous.

"I'm able not only to make my own way in the world, but to make it like a gentleman—will you reconsider, and not leave the family house and the money away from the last representative of your name?"

"All right," said he. "It's a bargain. But I don't believe you can do it."

"And this," said Christopher, "is how I'm doing it. I'm as my first passenger, barely in time."

"I am glad to be the one who brings you luck," said the young man's passenger.

"You are at my disposal for the evening. I believe," said Christopher's passenger, as Scarlet Runner entered the drive and slowed down for its approach to the door. "My car may come or it may not. In any case I wish you to wait."

Ten minutes passed, may be, and the thoughts of Christopher Race had glided from the affairs of his late passenger to his own. He was wondering when he might expect to get his dinner, when the one thing which all others he did not expect happened. Close to Scarlet Runner appeared the figure which a few minutes ago had been ceremoniously ushered into the house.

There it was—the slim, soldierly form, seeming taller than it was because of its upright bearing. There was the shining hat, shading the clear features; there the folded white handkerchief, and the great overcoat.

Surprised, but hiding surprise at sight of the guests of the evening, unscanned and out of doors when he ought still to have been engaged with his orders, Christopher sprang from his seat and awaited orders.

"Saunders's Hall, Charles street, Pall Mall—quick!" said the crisp voice with the foreign accent. But it was less crisp than before, and betrayed agitation.

Had his passenger's last question been repeated, Christopher Race could not have answered it truthfully and at the same time delicately, for he was consumed with curiosity.

One had always heard that this celebrated personage was erratic and addicted to making decisions on impulse; but his latest caprice, and it seemed, to break the record.

A Royal gentleman is asked to a friendly dinner; he accepts, goes; and before he has five minutes at his host's table out he pops, unattended, nervous in manner, and demands to be taken promptly back where he came!

However, Christopher drove on, in a reflective mood and at a pace to suit it, until he had reached Charles street. There, at the door which had given him his fare and his adventure, he stopped.

"Go in and inquire if Lord Thanes and Lady Ivy de Lisle have come," the foreign voice directed brusquely.

Christopher Race made no comment on these instructions, but that was because he had the habits of a man of the world. Within

he was excited and curious, for the Earl of Thanes and his daughter were distant cousins of Christopher Race, and naturally he would have liked to

know the why and wherefore of his Majesty's interest in their movements.

If the name of Lord Thanes alone had been mentioned it would not have struck him so oddly, for Lord Thanes had

at one time been connected with the diplomatic service, and had spent years on the Continent.

But why did one of his first gentlemen both could claim his country as the land of dinner-party in the midst to inquire at

his hotel for Ivy de Lisle?

His Majesty had been mentioned to a flirtation even by such a beauty as Lord Thanes's twenty-year-old daughter, who had been one of the success of last summer.

Either might have persuaded this Sovereign to plead his cause with the girl's father, for he was an eminently successful man in his

birth. One was Baron von Hess, the enormously rich inventor of the latest quick-firing gun adopted by the Triple Alliance; the other was young Max de Lisle, who needs an

approachment between Max, the elder and an outraged monarch, and a place in the diplomatic service for young Max had been held out as an olive branch.

Baron von Hess was a good match for any girl before Lady Ivy; Max, the younger, would have difficulty in making his cause good with Lady Ivy's father, unless, indeed, a monarch should turn matchmaker.

As Christopher started to obey orders he hoped that this mysterious visit had to do with Max Lisle—well-known to Max Lisle's clever and handsome self—had been the hero of Christopher's two best years at Oxford.

Let his name be on the door, when a call from his employer gave him pause. "Stop!" said the great man. "I left a letter here for—let me see—it was for Lord Thanes or his daughter."

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A Scene from the First "Scarlet Runner" Adventure Which Can Be Seen This Week at Leading Motion Picture Theatres Everywhere.

"That he can guess the errand which has brought us up from the country to town at this time; that I am completely at his service should he wish to speak with me instead of writing; and we will remain here in the hall awaiting this message."

Sympathetic now as well as puzzled, Christopher took the letter and carried it out to his passenger, who all but snatched it in his eagerness. "Good!" exclaimed his Majesty. "Now let us get away."

"That, sir," said Christopher, "Lord Thanes has come and."

The gentleman in the tonneau hastily examined the envelope. "It is still unopened," he muttered.

"Lord Thanes has not yet had time to read the letter. He wishes to know if he may have the honor of coming out to—"

"No," said his Majesty impatiently. Then with less abruptness: "Go back, give Lord Thanes my compliments, and say that I regret not having the time to speak with him this evening, as I have an important engagement, for which I am already in danger of being late. My compliments also to Lady Ivy de Lisle, and I am obliged for their courtesy in returning the letter unread. They shall hear from me. That is all, and remember that I am in haste."

The message evidently gave disappointment both to father and daughter, though Christopher guessed that it was for different reasons. He did not doubt that the "important engagement" for which his father had declared himself "in danger of being late" was a continuation of the unfortunate dinner-party at Desmond House; therefore the order which came from the tonneau gave him a double surprise.

What did it mean, Christopher asked himself. "The Wood, No. 10 Thoroughfare Street, Hamersmith." The words struck sharply on Christopher's ears.

His Majesty was not going back to the dinner party. He was going to the house of Max Lisle—the older—Max Lisle, the long-absent banished Socialist!

There was no direct leading up to the house and Scarlet Runner must wait at the curbstone in the deserted street appropriately named "No Thoroughfare." Christopher got down to open the door, half expecting to find the door locked, but they swung apart with a rusty creak, and his Majesty was instantly swallowed up in shadow.

The Linds, father and son, were above suspicion of treachery by that senior was, or had been, notorious for his anti-socialist ideas, and some friendly friend might have taken advantage of his absence.

"What if the man had gone into a trap and should never come out alive?"

Treading on grass to avoid gravel, he skirted the path round the house to the right, and was some distance relieved to see a sprinkling of light on the front lawn. It was thrown from a long French window which opened to the ground, and as the casements were ajar, the heavy green curtains half drawn back, Christopher could see into the room beyond.

His Majesty stood with his back half turned to the window, and facing him was young Max Lisle, in travelling dress, his white face carved in stone, his eyes dark with tragedy. The visitor held out to his host a small revolver, and Max was taking it.

"It is the best thing you can do," his Majesty said, and through the open window the words "Teach us for which they were not meant."

"The only thing for you to do in honor."

Very well," Max answered softly. And he looked at the weapon. But Christopher thrilled

as he felt it was not the revolver which those eagle eyes really saw. "He sees Ivy," Ivy's cousin said to himself.

"You will do it!"

"I will do it!"

"There is a 'but'!"

"My God! Yes, sir, there is a 'but'—more than one. There is my father. He was so happy and proud. He believed that I should succeed—that I should be able to satisfy you."

"And there is—you know well, sir, there is another."

"It is better for them both that you should take this one way of wiping out disgrace."

"Disgrace! It's a hard word. I tried so earnestly. I thought—I was so certain, only a quarter of an hour ago, that I had done well—as well as a man could do."

"And now that I tell you you were bitterly fooled, outwitted, don't you see where you stand?"

"Good night, sir. You will learn to-morrow that this one way of wiping out disgrace."

"I prefer to find my way out alone," said the visitor. His hat bowed submissively, and stood at the door until the erect figure in the dark overcoat had passed out of sight. Then, softly, he closed the door, and as he came back to a desk which was placed between the door and window, Christopher Race threw the easement wide open.

"Lind!" he exclaimed, before the other could move to speak. "He is—Christopher Race. Don't you remember me? There's no time to apologize and explain, except to say that I drove him in the house, and I've heard some things. I thought you were away with your father. I followed to protect his Majesty in case of a plot, I've stayed to defend you from one."

"There is no plot," said Max Lisle.

"I am not sure. I've seen Ivy tonight, you remember we're cousins. She loves you. This will break her heart, poor child!"

"Don't," stammered Max.

"I wouldn't if there were no hope, but, believe me, there is. I want you to wait. I'll, I ask you to wait till I can come back with news, which may make all the difference in the world."

The white face flushed painfully and the eagle eyes dilated. "If you mean to do it," he said.

"I've grasped hands, and Christopher went quickly out by the way he had come."

There, by the car, stood the most fragile in the dark overcoat, the keen eyes looking the way and that, under a peaking hood.

I beg a thousand pardons for keeping you, sir," said Christopher, as he stood out between the half-open garage, "but something's come wrong with the motor, and I went inside to look for you, just to say that I must get back to the garage before I can take you. I don't want to be long, but many minutes are needed for repairs."

It was well for him and well for Scarlet Runner that traffic had gone to "Kew" and "Kew" had gone to "Kew," as he stood out between the half-open garage, "but something's come wrong with the motor, and I went inside to look for you, just to say that I must get back to the garage before I can take you. I don't want to be long, but many minutes are needed for repairs."

To the extreme surprise of the chauffeur in green and brown, the gentleman chauffeur sounded the bell bronze knocker with the self-confidence of a prince.

The door flew open and a footman stood revealed, starting.

Christopher wrote something on a visiting card.

Then took from his pocket a five-pound note (this last by the way, but that was a detail) and wrapped it round his card.

"I will wait here," said he, "and I expect an answer in ten minutes at the latest."

He got it in six; but it was neither verbal nor in writing. The man to whom he had sent the urgent message appeared himself at the door.

"You are very good," Christopher exclaimed. "But I know you would come."

"Of course I came. I am not made of stone," said the other. "And you wrote that it was a matter of life and death for a man I valued."

"Do you value young Max Lisle, sir?" asked Christopher.

"I do, indeed, and intend to show my appreciation. Why do you ask such a question?"

"Because at this moment Max I find believes that you have put into his hand a revolver and told him the only thing to do is to blow out his brains."

"Great heavens! But this is madness."

"It will be so in less than an hour unless you will consent to come with me, sir."

"Leave my friends who are entertaining me to go—where?"

"To the Wood, Hamersmith, the house of the Linds, where a man who surges your dignity and uses it for his own—or some other advantage is expecting me back every moment."

"A man who—(as you mean Gustav Krokusius)?"

"Gustav Krokusius is the living image of you, sir, has cultivated a voice like yours, and wears clothes copied from yours."

"He does, and for the best of reasons—because he is what you English would call my understudy. A man who naturally resembles me remarkably, and is paid to cultivate every detail of that resemblance, taking my place during my visit here whenever I wish it, before the public, that I may enjoy myself as I please and not be aped upon by reporters or caricaturists. But he is off to-night."

"Officially, perhaps. Yet he has been at work. He went to the Charles street hotel, got back a letter left by you for Lord Thanes, who is my cousin, and drove out to the Wood."

How do you know all this?"

"Because I took him for you, and acted as his chauffeur until I began to suspect. Then I came here to get you to save my friend."

"Officially, perhaps. Yet he has been at work. He went to the Charles street hotel, got back a letter left by you for Lord Thanes, who is my cousin, and drove out to the Wood."

"That lovely girl! Ah, I guess the mystery. He is paid for this business by von Hesse, who loves Lady Ivy and hates Lind. But von Hesse will pay more. He shall pay me. As for Krokusius—did you say we should find him still at the Wood?"

"I said that I left him there watching, but when he saw you?"

"We will be too quick for him," said his Majesty, looking pleased.

"And they were too quick, for he is a man whose prophetic vision came true."

He made several people happy that night, but Gustav Krokusius was not one of them, nor Baron von Hesse.

Christopher poured a glass of champagne over Scarlet Runner's bonnet.

"That's a libation, my beauty," he said. "He was glad that he had quarrelled with his uncle, that he was free, with a year of adventure before him."

Next Sunday another "Scarlet Runner" adventure.

SOCIETY



MISS CORINNA ELY.
photograph by Sands & Brodline.

By MRS. C. H. WASHBURN.

WITH the advent of October, society is answering the call toward so generally that the first of the month finds the majority of the members of the fashionable world settled in their city homes. Private schools have opened, colleges are in full swing, smart shops are filled with equally smart people and the modistes busy with orders, all sure indications that the town season is on. Of course, there are a number who are not meaning to become permanently settled until November, but they are coming to and going from town almost daily for the sartorial attractions in the way of openings and the theatres where one sees, especially at the matinees, many familiar faces.

The exceptional rush of weddings which marked September is showing some diminution through October, which is used to be with June the banner month of the whole year for brides. However there are a sufficiently goodly number to make the weeks to come notable in that respect. Miss Higginson's and Mr. Goodwin's on Wednesday and Miss Seale's and Mr. Walker's yesterday were the two important ones of the closing September week, both on the North Shore.

Two of the most prominent October brides will be Miss Means and Miss Foster, both marrying New York men, Mr. Worthington and Mr. Slater, respectively. Miss Laell, who is to marry Mr. Watson, will have a country ceremonial at Whitinsville. Another bride to which society is taking equal interest is Miss Gibson, also to be in the October group. Her engagement to Mr. Winslow is a more recent one. The Misses Williams, too, are on the list, Mr. Bask and Mr. Mitter the bridegrooms, and Miss Carter, who is to marry Mr. Inches on Wednesday, the 11th, the same day, by the way, as Miss Gibson's. Another out-of-town bride will be Miss Pope, whose home is in Concord, where her marriage to Mr. Marion will take place.

Of prime interest to the younger set will be the open tennis tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club opening on Tuesday, and a large and fashionable gallery watched and applauded the playing of such experts as the Misses Eltona Bears, Marion Fensio, "Titch" Smith, Alice Cunningham, Evelyn Sears and



MISS MARGARET D. HARRIS.
photograph by Jamieson.

An interesting trio of Boston girls of the younger set, who will take an active part in the social affairs of the coming season, are Miss Edith Foster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. W. Foster of Charles River Village, whose engagement has been announced to Albert Day Farwell, Yale '08; Miss Margaret B. Harris and Miss Corinna Ely, who made their debut last year, Miss Harris the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Palmer Harris of No. 161 Lee street, Brookline. A sister, Miss Dorothy, came out last season. Miss Ely, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Ely of Chestnut Hill, and also a last Winter's debutante, is among the group of girls who are giving services as nurses in aid of the Red Cross activities. Miss Ely is at present at the Massachusetts General Hospital daily.

Margaret Curtis, Mrs. Arthur Shurtleff and Mrs. Clarence Denny.

BOSTON GIRLS ASSIST RELIEF WORK

MISS JANE MORGAN, the daughter of Mr. J. P. Morgan; Miss Alice Thorp, one of the five daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thorp of Cambridge, and Miss Edith Parkman were of those sailing from New York last Saturday afternoon on the Lafayette for Bordeaux, going over to take up war relief work. Miss Morgan is to join in Paris her aunt, Miss Anne Morgan, and assist her at her relief station. Miss Parkman was one of the attendants at the marriage in June of her sister, Miss Mary Parkman, and Rev. Malcolm Peabody. Miss Thorp came out four years ago.

MISS MEANS AMONG OCTOBER BRIDES

CARDS went out the first of the week from Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Little for the wedding breakfast of their daughter, Miss Anne Middleton Means, 24, and Mr. Bond Valentine Thomas Worthington on Saturday, the 14th of October at half after twelve o'clock at "The Old Schoolhouse," Beverly Farms. The ceremony is to be at twelve o'clock at St. John's Church at the Farms. A train will leave the North Station at 10:45, returning at 3:07.

The engagement is one of the many an-

nounced during the early Summer. Mr. Worthington is a member of a New York family. Miss Means, the second daughter of Mrs. Little, was presented at a large reception at the Commonwealth avenue house three Winters ago, and made one of the successes of her season, as she did later in the Vincent Club. Miss Jessie Means, the younger sister, has not yet been presented. Mr. Gordon Means and Mr. Robert Whitman Means are the brothers. Mrs. Regio is the oldest sister.

MISS ELIZABETH PARKER ENGAGED

PROMINENT among the late September engagements is that of Miss Elizabeth Parker and Mr. Josse Holladay Phillips. Miss Parker is the older daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Parker (Mary McBurney) of Bedford, formerly of Marlboro street. The younger sister, Miss Mary Parker, has not yet been presented. The brothers are Frederick Parker, Jr., Harvard '13, Medical School '16, and Mr. Henry Parker. Miss Parker was presented some four years ago, the largest entertainment in her honor, a dance at the Somerset given by her aunt, Miss Eleanor Parker of Marlboro street. Among her sister debutantes and more illustrious friends are Mrs. John Stanley Parker and the Misses Grace Brooks and Dorothy Thatcher. Mr. Phillips' father is Judge Eugene A. Phillips of the New York Supreme Court and Mrs.

Phillips was Jessie Holladay. The young man graduated from Yale in '13 and from the Harvard Law School last June. His older brothers, also lawyers, are Mr. Stephen Holladay Phillips, Yale '10 and Harvard Law School '13, and Mr. Ewing Reginald Phillips, Yale '11 and Harvard Law School '14. There is a younger brother, Mr. Gerald G. Phillips, who is at the Westminster School. The sister is Mrs. Louis H. Watson (Eugenie Phillips), whose husband is a son of Mrs. James W. Markoe of New York and a brother of Mrs. Arthur Lithgow Devens, Jr., and Mrs. Charles S. Sargent, Jr.

CHARITY BALL AT COPLEY PLAZA

PREPARATIONS are already being made for the ball to be given at the Copley Plaza on the night of Friday, November 10, to raise funds to decrease the mortgage on the Sunnyside Day Nursery. On the committee are such prominent women as Mesdames Francis B. Crowninshield, Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., Louis Bacon, Charles F. Lyman and James F. Curtis, and they are very anxious to make a large sum for a most admirable cause. As the ball comes the night before the Princeton-Harvard game, it is hoped that there will be a large addition of college men, as well as others from farther out of town. Mrs. Hawksworth's orchestra is coming over from New York to play. The large ballroom and foyer will be used for dancing and supper will be served in the palm room.

NOTES OF GOODWIN-HIGGINSON WEDDING

THE Rev. Sheppard Billings came down from Groton to perform the ceremony at the Goodwin-Higginson wedding at the Prince's Crossing home on Wednesday. The North Shore, which has been notable for its brides

this season, had also to its credit Miss Seale, whose marriage to Mr. Walker took place yesterday, and again will have Miss Means, who is to be a bride of next week Saturday, whose wedding ends the unusual number of ceremonies in that region of Summer homes this year.

Miss Higginson was not in conventional bride's dress, preferring to wear her going-away gown of champagne cloth, with self-toned embroidery and bands of Kollinski fur. The hat was of the same tones. Only members of the two families were at the ceremony, including the sisters, Mrs. Philip S. Sears and Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Francis Lee Higginson, Jr. There was no best man and bridesmaids and ushers were omitted.

SUB-DEBUTANTE DANCING CLASSES

THE sub-debutantes always take keen interest in the members of the Harvard freshman class now gathered at Cambridge, because the majority of them are to be their partners at the Saturday evening dances at the Somerset and during the Winter make the larger part of the double line of stars at the debutante balls and other less pretentious dances.

Just now there is an extra bit of excitement over the fact that young Harry Morgan, a son of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, has entered this year from the Groton School. As his mother's two sisters, Mrs. Boylston Deal and Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer Crosby, are prominent in the circle of smart matrons in Boston, the young man's Winter should be made especially pleasant for him on the society side. His brother, J. B. Morgan, Jr., married Miss Louise Converse during his college years. A son and nephew of General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., are also of the freshman class.

The first of the Saturday evening dances will be on the 9th of December, to be followed by

one on the 6th of January, the 10th and 24th of February, and two in March, the 10th and 14th. Mrs. Conclinn and Mrs. Grew are of the matrons.

MISS EDITH L. FOSTER.
photograph by Pierce.

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COUNT MOLTKE AN ATTACHE AT WASHINGTON

COUNT MOLTKE, Count Frederick Moltke, who recently visited Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer at Newport, is to be a great addition to the bachelor ranks in Washington this Winter. He is a nephew of Count Moltke of the Danish diplomatic service in Berlin; who married Cornelia Thayer, the late Nathaniel Thayer's oldest daughter, nine years ago. Count Frederick Moltke is a captain in the Danish navy. He is spoken of as exceedingly attractive in manner and appearance. He has been visiting his chief, Dr. Brum, at Bar Harbor, following his stay at Newport.

OPENING OF WAR DRAWINGS AT COPLEY

SOCIETY is showing exceeding interest and anticipation in the Rasmakers' drawings exhibition to open at Copley Hall tomorrow. On the committee, headed by Mr. Holker Abbott, are Mesdames I. Tucker Burr, Barrett Wendell and Roger Wolcott, and Messrs. Herbert Jacques, Herbert Warren and Franz Zerah. Rasmakers is far and away the most pungent cartoonist since Honoré Daumier. He is one of the great artists personifications whose genius has been developed by the stimulus of the war. There are about one hundred and fifty drawings.

TENNIS PLAYER OFF FOR FRANCE

MISS MARGARET CURTIS, of the five daughters of Mrs. Greely S. Curtis, sailed for France on Friday from New York to engage with the other young Boston women, the Misses Thorp, Parkman and Dorr, who are about arriving on the other side, in relief hospital work in France. Miss Curtis had been playing in the tennis tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club, but had to give up her place in the final on Friday.

News of Interest to Boston Society---By Mrs. C. H. Washburn

Society People Entertain at Theatre

MRS. AND MRS. JAMES LOWELL PUTNAM, returning to New York, gave one of the largest parties at the Quincy Tuesday night to see "Turn of the Screw." Of their box guests were Mrs. William Post and Mr. Preston Gilson. Mr. Lars Anderson was with a party in another box.

Mrs. George S. Billebe and her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Billebe, were of the arrivals at the Plaza in New York Tuesday from Park Harbor, Me., where they have been spending the summer. At the St. Regis that night among others entertaining at dinner were Mr. and Mrs. James R. Watson, whose son is to marry Miss Hillegard Laell this month.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond will be at the Plaza in New York after closing the summer home, Lookout Hill, Gloucester, before opening their apartment on Park avenue.

Mrs. Ellen D. Jordan will visit her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, at their country home in Orange, N. J., before opening the Beacon street house.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Maynard, Jr., who were married in St. Bartholomew's church, Ottawa, Ill., in July, are to have their wedding "at home" at the new home at Cedarhurst, L. I., during October.

WITH THE PEOPLE WHO ENTERTAIN.

Miss Ray Slater has returned to Pine Park, Readville, where the family will be through October, after her visit with Miss Doris Ryer at the St. Regis in New York. The Ryers spent the summer at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Crowl-shield have had as house guests at the Marlborough home, Mr. and Mrs. William Marshall Bullitt, who came on to Boston from Stockbridge the first of the week.

Mr. Amory Holmes was a house guest of the Pyre Allans at Bery Cove over the week-end. Representative and Mrs. Longworth returned to New York Saturday after their stay with the Allans.

Mr. and Mrs. George von L. Meyer gave a dinner last Wednesday at Hamilton for six, and as many more came in for dancing later. A number of the guests were from out of town stopping over from the Pelton-Alexis wedding.

Miss Frances Fairchild, one of the best of the younger sportswomen in the Rockaway Hunting Club, was one of the "house" guests on the polo field for the start in the sixteen-mile paper chase Saturday at Long Island. Two silver cups were offered for the prize. Mrs. Fairchild is remaining a fortnight longer at her summer place at Lawrence, L. I., before moving up to her apartment in New York.

SHORT NOTES OF PROMINENT FOLKS.

MISS ANNE BRADLEY of Montpelier, N. J., has been staying on with Colonel John B. Williams, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Williams at Beverly Farms. She was the attendant at the marriage of Miss Frances Williams and Mr. John Pines last week Tuesday.

Mrs. Oscar Isidori gave a dinner in Stockbridge last Saturday night for Mr. and Mrs. George Wickham of New York and Washington, who arrived by motor from the White Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Colman, who had the James Ludlow house on Main street in Lenox last winter, are shortly moving into one of the two Courtland Field houses on Water street.

Miss Constance Tippet is at home again in Boston after her long stay in London, called back by the death of her mother, Mrs. J. Emory Tippet, and is with her father at their apartment on Blagden street.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Steiner and their family are moving up in a fortnight or more from the summer home on the North Shore to the Commonwealth avenue house.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Lawrence were registered at the Casino in Newport last Saturday. They are still at their summer home, Gravel Brook Farm, Topsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moller Ames were of those entered in the special mixed foursome tournament against Bory at the Newport Golf Club last Saturday.

There was a large and greatly interested gathering at Mrs. E. E. Ames on Marlboro street, Tuesday afternoon to organize a committee in the interests of the Boston Metropolitan society of the Red Cross campaign. The national campaign manager, and staff, took up.

Stuart Thomsons on Honeymoon Tour of Richly Autumn-Tinged Adirondacks



Miss Gertrude Deming, Mrs. Stuart Thomson (Miss Dorothy Louise Faunce) and Miss Eleanor Conant. Miss Deming and Miss Conant were attendants at Miss Faunce's wedding.

AMONG the newly married couples touring the Adirondacks are Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Thomson. Next week they will leave for a Southern tour, before going to their new home in Schenectady.

Mrs. Thomson, who was Miss Dorothy Louise Faunce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Faunce, was married last Saturday in the Unitarian Church in Lynn by the Rev. Maxwell Savage, assisted by Dr. William H. P. Plummer, one of the brides who was formerly a pupil at Mrs. Wheeler's school, was attended by two of her classmates, Miss Gertrude Deming of Chicago and Miss Eleanor Conant of Providence.

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Dr. Muck to Give New Works in Boston

DR. NAHLE MUCK, the conductor of the Symphony Orchestra, spent last Wednesday in town, arriving in the morning and returning to Maine in the evening. He expects to return with Mrs. Muck and settle for the winter in the middle of the coming week. He has had a quiet, restful summer and is not only in good condition physically, but in high spirits.

Although he has been extremely busy, he has found time to do a large amount of work in preparation for the concert. At the St. Regis that night among others entertaining at dinner were Mr. and Mrs. James R. Watson, whose son is to marry Miss Hillegard Laell this month.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond will be at the Plaza in New York after closing the summer home, Lookout Hill, Gloucester, before opening their apartment on Park avenue.

Mrs. Ellen D. Jordan will visit her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, at their country home in Orange, N. J., before opening the Beacon street house.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Maynard, Jr., who were married in St. Bartholomew's church, Ottawa, Ill., in July, are to have their wedding "at home" at the new home at Cedarhurst, L. I., during October.

Miss Ray Slater has returned to Pine Park, Readville, where the family will be through October, after her visit with Miss Doris Ryer at the St. Regis in New York. The Ryers spent the summer at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Crowl-shield have had as house guests at the Marlborough home, Mr. and Mrs. William Marshall Bullitt, who came on to Boston from Stockbridge the first of the week.

Mr. Amory Holmes was a house guest of the Pyre Allans at Bery Cove over the week-end. Representative and Mrs. Longworth returned to New York Saturday after their stay with the Allans.

Mr. and Mrs. George von L. Meyer gave a dinner last Wednesday at Hamilton for six, and as many more came in for dancing later. A number of the guests were from out of town stopping over from the Pelton-Alexis wedding.

Miss Frances Fairchild, one of the best of the younger sportswomen in the Rockaway Hunting Club, was one of the "house" guests on the polo field for the start in the sixteen-mile paper chase Saturday at Long Island. Two silver cups were offered for the prize. Mrs. Fairchild is remaining a fortnight longer at her summer place at Lawrence, L. I., before moving up to her apartment in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Steiner and their family are moving up in a fortnight or more from the summer home on the North Shore to the Commonwealth avenue house.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Lawrence were registered at the Casino in Newport last Saturday. They are still at their summer home, Gravel Brook Farm, Topsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moller Ames were of those entered in the special mixed foursome tournament against Bory at the Newport Golf Club last Saturday.

There was a large and greatly interested gathering at Mrs. E. E. Ames on Marlboro street, Tuesday afternoon to organize a committee in the interests of the Boston Metropolitan society of the Red Cross campaign. The national campaign manager, and staff, took up.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Thomson. Next week they will leave for a Southern tour, before going to their new home in Schenectady.

Mrs. Thomson, who was Miss Dorothy Louise Faunce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Faunce, was married last Saturday in the Unitarian Church in Lynn by the Rev. Maxwell Savage, assisted by Dr. William H. P. Plummer, one of the brides who was formerly a pupil at Mrs. Wheeler's school, was attended by two of her classmates, Miss Gertrude Deming of Chicago and Miss Eleanor Conant of Providence.

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Noted Artists On Symphony Lists

THE concert given in Symphony Hall last night was a most successful one. The season has come to play so important a part in the musical life of this city that the general public is always awaiting with eager interest.

The coming winter, as in past seasons, the management has provided that the great majority of the concerts be given by two or more artists. There is a large public for recitals by certain of the great artists, but generally speaking, the public who patronizes these concerts is of a more varied character than can be made of singers and instrumentalists.

Next winter, as in the past, recitals will be given by Kreisler, Paderewski, Elman, M. Cernak and Steinbach. Most of the other concerts will be with a combination of artists. Two afternoons have been set aside for the usual concerts of the Boston Symphony orchestra in aid of its pension fund.

The regular series of concerts will open Sunday afternoon, October 22. At these will appear Francis Aile and Giuseppe de Luca, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, assisted by an orchestra of symphony players, with Mr. Joseph Pasternak as conductor. This should be a most attractive event.

Miss Aile, by her appearance here last spring with the Metropolitan Opera Company, showed that she had become a star of very unusual caliber.

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Margaret Pope of Concord to Be Bride

GREGORY Boston society to mark the wedding of Miss Margaret Pope, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Pope of Concord, and Stanley Edmund Martin, son of Mr. and Mrs. the late Dr. Horace Martin of Concord, on Tuesday afternoon, October 10, at 12 o'clock, in the Trinity Episcopal Church, Concord. The ceremony will be performed by the pastor, the Rev. Simon Green, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Martin. The bride will follow the marriage at "home" at the home of the bride's parents.

A wedding of interest in college and society circles will take place in Lexington, Wednesday evening, October 11, at 7 o'clock, when Miss Elizabeth Sampson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sampson, class of 1915, and John K. Conner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Conner, class of 1914, will be married in the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Moore, at No. 14 Polaris street. Mrs. Samuel C. Hubbard, pastor of the Pleasant Street Congregational church in Lexington, will officiate. The couple will reside at No. 24 West Church street, Lock Haven, where they will be at home to their friends after January.

Lexington society is much interested in the announcement that Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Whiting of Meriden, Conn., in recognition of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eliza Whiting, to Fred Hastings, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, Lock Haven, Pa., will be at home to their friends after January.

Miss Gladys M. Macgregor of West Andover and Mr. J. J. Macgregor of Concord Junction will be married in Concord Junction, N. H., on Oct. 1.

SUFFRAGE RALLIES TO OPEN OCTOBER 7

Boston suffragists will have a public demonstration with political speakers in Faneuil Hall, October 7. The first of the two days set aside for special concentration on the federal amendment. This is in accordance with a national campaign which was launched several months ago to push the federal amendment.

The Massachusetts Congressional Committee, of which Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson of Cambridge is chairman, will hold one large meeting in each congressional district in the state on that day, and as many as possible of these meetings will be held on Oct. 7.

At the same time public meetings will be going on in almost every city and town.

Washington Street & Temple Place



"Le Dernier Cri"

Le Salon departement Chapeau

We have intensified our millinery business in a manner almost unbelievable.

We find the most successful method was to have the hats that our customers wanted at the price they desired them.

At the prices they wished to pay.

Remember, every example in our mammoth stock is of a premiere quality.

Prices range from \$5.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00 up to \$50.00

Street and Third Floors

Magrane Houston Co.

Washington Street & Temple Place

MRS. BYRON NEED TO BE HOSTESS THURSDAY

The Harvard Women's Club of Boston will hold the first meeting of the year at Hotel Vendome, Thursday at 11 o'clock. Mr. Byron Need will entertain the club with a talk on "The House of the Philippines." A formal reception and collection will follow.

WOLLASTON WOMEN TO RESUME WORK

The first meeting of the season 1916-17, and the annual year-end meeting, will be held on Tuesday, October 3, at 8 o'clock. The year's program is a very profitable one. Committees are very enthusiastic.

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Latest Fashions Now Being Exhibited in Boston Shops

Colors Must Be Carefully Chosen

SIMPLICITY in effect is the one thing upon which all the Paris dressmakers are agreed in their respective suggestions. There is, to be sure, a difference in the way of expressing this idea of simplicity. For the most part it involves, according to the French notion, a good deal of velvet, or fur of trimmed borders and of decorative colors combined in ways that are practically novel, at least to this generation.

Take, for example, Bernard's coat-dress which he has named "Glorious time." It is one of the most wearable and artistic of all the things that have come out of Paris this Fall. It is a simple, elegant dress, made of a velvet and trimmed with embroidery of fur, finished with a wide, simple design.

To give the essential touch of elegance—without which there could be no real Florentine suggestion—Bernard has employed a very deep border of lapin across the front of the skirt and directly across the back, and this fur is repeated in a rather small turn-over collar about the round top of the neck, leaving the throat practically exposed.

Aside from the coloring, the beauty of the dress lies in its lines. There is a belt of tarnished gilt braid across the front, but the back of the dress is broken into lines that speak grace itself. Just such a sort of dramatic dress might have worn in the streets of Florence in the old days when Dante was a much-feared power.

Right here it may be stated that the fabric employed by the French couturiers are by no means of the best quality, according to the American notion. The furs are distinctly inferior, in many instances. But then it must be remembered that the things brought over to this country are intended as models to be copied in like or in better quality, according to the American woman may wish.

Nevertheless, one rather curious idea of three hundred and seventy-five dollars being asked for a frock of cotton velvet trimmed with rabbit skin. If one states a satisfaction with quoted prices, she is reminded that the originals have come up in price since the outbreak of the war and that the duty is very high.

Of course one can wait for a week or two until the original French model is reproduced in a domestic manufacture or dressmaker, where she may buy such for about one-third the original price, and, at that, have better materials. It is merely a question of whether one cherishes the line of dress-making, a "dressed" garment or merely its imitation.

To revert to the matter of simplicity, it is a pleasure to speak of Lavin's costume dress. It is made of hyacinth blue tulle-trimmed dress, trimmed with gold thread embroidery, with gold thread embroidery. It is a dress of the last of the war and that the duty is very high.

A feature of the Lavin frock is the high turn-over collar which leaves an open V at the throat, above the collar. The dress is of a deep blue, without ornament, except a velvet collar and will be worn alike by the young, the matronly and the old.

Erte has sent some dresses remarkable for their color combination. In some instances the dresses are short in length and made of tulle of different shades of the same color, superimposed one upon the other in very youthful effect.

Erte has also designed some startling formal evening gowns, one of which is black velvet, with a velvet collar, the latter overspread with embroidery of gold thread. One, for example, has the lace velvet turned back in a deep V, and crossing the throat, which is of a deep blue, like many of the Paris gowns, this particular model is an affair of astonishing simplicity combined with refinement and steel bolts.

This is a fancy for dresses with the skirt of one fabric and the bodice of another. This is imitated in a copy of a French model, which shows the skirt of one fabric and the bodice of another, which is of a deep blue, like many of the Paris gowns, this particular model is an affair of astonishing simplicity combined with refinement and steel bolts.

This dress is adorned with pink flowers whose color intensity reflects the pink in the flowered fabric of the bodice. Indeed, a good many gowns contribute to the beauty of new frocks. They are, as a whole, somewhat larger in size than those immediately preceding, but they are less worn in coloring and design.

Right here, one must except certain of the horticultural decorations, which are made of the plumage of domestic fowls, designed in simulation of the natural bloom. They are wonderfully put together,



Bernard calls this model of dark green velvet "Glorious time," finished with rabbit embroidery; fur of Belgium hare.

and in such fashions as morning gowns, dolmans, panamas and the like are effective in a decorative manner.

Although the skirt is longer than it has been for the last two or three seasons, it has by no means reached the ground limit. After all, the regulation of the skirt now is likely to prove largely a matter of individual preference. Surely the skirt will not descend to the ground level all at once. Just as its elevation above the shoe tops was a matter of a little while, so must be its descent to its former length.

Satin and falls silk are favored for the street dress. Dark green and brown are species of autumn successors to dark blue. Nevertheless, the latter color is likely to remain in the lead for a good while to come.

One of the prettiest of the new street dresses is made of navy blue and green silk and has a wide collar of the material placed almost half way down the length of the skirt on either side, below the hip line, there are applied large bow ties done in the worsted in American locality shade. The skirt is repeated on the blouse just above the skirt.

The sleeves are long and have a wide extension just above the cuff. This treatment, by the way, is being done generally, especially to differentiate the sleeves of last year from those of the present season.

Although there has been much talk of the short skirt (or rather dress), it has not materialized as yet, worthwhile extent up to the present time.

Judging from present appearances, greater interest is being taken in dress than in the skirt. It is as if it should be at this time of year, particularly when one considers the mouthful of velvet of fur that may be had to accompany a frock of any color, of velvet or of wool velvet.

These gowns are unusual, either in the fitting models, such as high ruffled collar. The favorite fur, which they are shown in, is mink. Although there are attractive models offered in mink, fox, rabbit, stoat, seal, ermine and sable, the most popular is mink. There are also matching mink boleros, for the most part, on round lines and exceedingly light in weight. Because they add so much to the costume, it is likely they will be worn long before the thermometer indicates any actual necessity for their use.

Mustard Hat Cases
Mustard, nigre brown and purple have trimmed with gilt tinsel and feathers are shown in fancy, large hats and small toques and turbans. One large velvet hat has Paradise plumes. All hair are distinctly wearable and the display is illustrative of smart modes.

New blue gros de Londres compares a new frock featuring the lower, coral collar; floral motif done in silk and metal threads.

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Erte has designed this batoniere dress of hyacinth blue Georgette crepe, which slips over the head; chemise-like; after Richard Trautman; fur bands.

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Welcome for Black Satin Hat Box

FOR the careful reception of the very best chapeaux, there has recently appeared a band-box made of black satin lined with white satin. The quality is elegant in itself, and a black grip placed about the edge of the cover adds materially to the aristocratic simplicity of the article.

But this is not all. Around the box itself, placed at regular intervals, are applied charming allusions done in white satin. Each figure represents some style phase of the new fashions, so that one may (with the aid of a little imagination) have a private view and review of smart modes at any time that suits her fancy. She may even add a touch of color—ever so carefully—if, according to her notion, the allusion is too pale and monotonous.

It must be confessed that the smart hat handboxes are a welcome relief to the flowered, striped and checked variety of device, costume or emblem that have been for many seasons thrust on the public eye—in milliner's windows, shops and wherever one was likely to encounter merchant boys, delivery clerks or ladies made transporting almost any confusion of velvet, straw or satin hitherto of thimble.

Originally the idea of the ornate box was good enough. It was supposed to match the wall paper, the hangings, and so on, of the bedroom filled up with the cottage plan. However, as the majority of town houses do not emulate the cottage atmosphere, these allusions created a certain lack of harmony between the intentions and the result. So it is we are to have monochrome boxes for the chapeau. A bit more costly, perhaps, but desirable nevertheless.

In this connection, it is to be made of the figurative they devised to hang the hat upon when the latter is settled upon the head of the wearer nor reposing in the satin box. On second thought, the device is really consistent in its simplicity or even a figurative, since only the head and a small portion of the shoulders are visible when the individual hat stand. This affair is made of a composition stuff and of a bit decorated with a simple painted in colors that attractively exaggerate the original features.

There is no attempt to make a dumb lady beautiful. She belongs to the modern school of art, which is a bit decadent, when applied to millinery accessories, and as an aid to the woman who lives in a modern flat, must furnish a large collection of hats or books to accommodate the constantly accruing collection of headgear, to mention nothing more, which the follower of Mme. de Mode needs must possess.

is also translatable into velvet or heavy satin. For evening wear there is the scarf of mink or of lame lace bordered with ostrich bands or with ermine. It is particularly adaptable for wear by the debutante, since it is less costly and less ostentatious than the fur-trimmed scarf.

There are some hats that ostrich feathers have not been disdained by leading designers, who have employed such for entire collars and for bandings on sumptuous evening cloaks. So far white and the pastel tones have been favored and the tint of the fan matches that of the cloak garment.

There is no doubt in the value to have the border executed in soft wool yarns in contrasting shades. There is something really consistent in using these yarns for veils to go with the winter hats. The latter are frequently of fur, or are so elaborately trimmed with such that the basic fabric of satin or velvet is quite lost track of.

There are veils that have borders done in chenille, and these are very pretty to accompany the hat with the chenille crown. Veils, there are, too, that have a border of ribbons, which will be found fitting accessories for the hat with such garniture or to top the costume with ribbons and embroidery.

Sometimes the colorings follow the rich tones of the cathedral windows, and when the veil is caught with a cathedral ornament, such as is sponsored by Lavin in certain of her Russian turbans, the decorative result is all that can be desired.

Quite the newest fad in waist trimming is to use narrow bands of soft felt in place of the average ribbon or lace garniture. The felt should be of white or pastel tint, and when applied to bouques or Georgette gowns or chiffon the result is extremely exotic, not to say bizarre.

Sometimes the entire collar is made of felt, which case the felt are embroidered in worsted, tinsel or floss.

Collar Styles
Fashion's general trend is decidedly upward, styles are rising to the utmost height, especially collars. These, whether of fur or velvet or cloth, are found rolling their sinuous way almost to the top of milady's head, and only a little circle and a flaring, even or two pass forth from the folds of the collar.

When a collar is not included in the elements of the frock, the enterprising wearer tries a long fur scarf many times as her throat.

Importance of Trifles in Autumn Wardrobe

AMONG the novel accessories are a little puff made of velvet, closely plaited top and bottom and divided by a broad band of satin ribbon or, preferably, fur. The color liked is dull brown, that blends so well with almost any of the fashionable furs, such, for instance, as skunk, fox, fox, kolinsky and lynx. With mole it is well to use that particular shade of gray which is now called smoke gray. The latter, by the way, is to be very fashionable, not only for day time wear, but also for the evening dress.

Certain of the French dressmakers have used dull gray tulle associated with oxidized embroideries, and these, in turn, are lighted up, it were, with certain velvets used for train and bodice. The woman in doubt as to color will make no mistake in selecting gray, providing it is at all becoming to her.

Dark colors will undoubtedly predominate for street things. It will be quite correct to have the suit or coat lined with a brilliant blue silk either in solid tones or in some exotic floral or weird cubist design. Brilliant red is shown as the lining for top coats of boue, dark green, plum and burgundy. Rather curious to relate, there are few top coats of navy blue or of black.

When the latter is seen at all it is usually in a plash or velvet when it is not satin. Because of the advance in the price of all furs, great or little, it will be something of a fad to have the muff made of the suit material and trimmed with fur of course. Bodier brought out earlier in the season and which the Paris couturiers seemed to think well of at that time.

Now, however, that all the models from the foremost French houses are interestingly trimmed, it is noted that very little of the imitation fur fabric has been exploited by them. They have preferred a real fur, even though it be of platoon origin, to a palpable imitation.

A few of the gulls, as well as the cats, are finished with a sort of throw-scarf, one end hanging backward of the shoulder and finished with a fur band. This in itself is an economical scheme which saves the expense of fur while giving all the suggestion of comfort usually expressed in the use of the fur collar.

Also there are long gloves made of Georgette crepe draped in perpendicular lines over a foundation of satin or of metallic silk. These are bordered with three-inch bands of tulle, regala during the evening.

There are also long gloves made of Georgette crepe draped in perpendicular lines over a foundation of satin or of metallic silk. These are bordered with three-inch bands of tulle, regala during the evening.

FRAME 9881

A frame with the four-cornered design in 1000W. England milliners use our frames every season.

W. J. Evans & Torrio
59 Temple Place

Hawaiian Night
by Cambridge
Elk Lodge

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Ye Towne Gossip

A FRIEND,
WHOM I had known.
AS A boy...
AND WHO has since.
BECOME POSSESSED.
OF WORLDLY things.
BEYOND the dreams.
WE USED to dream.
WHEN we played games
OF WHAT we'd do.
IF WE were rich.
LOOKED IN on me
ON SATURDAY.
AND TOOK me out.
TO WHERE he lives.
AND ON the way.
PAST CITY streets.
AND COUNTRY roads.
WE TRAVELLED back.
ALONG THE paths
WE BOTH had come.
AND ON his path.
IT SEEMED to me
HE'D PICKED up gold.
WITH EVERY step.
WHILE I...
HAD WANDERED on my way.
O'er ROUGHER road
WITH HILLS to climb.
AND LITTLE gold.
AND STILL...
I KNEW...
FROM WHAT he said
THAT ON the way.
I'D LAUGHED the most.
AND FINALLY...
WE REACHED the place.
WHERE NOW he lives.
AND PAST a hill
THE SETTING sun.
HAD CHANGED to gold.
AND TURNING leaves.

TOK GOLDEN glow
AND THOUGH I looked
HE SAW them not.
AND TOOK me in.
AND THEN we died
AND AFTERWARD.
HE TOLD me troubles
HE HAD had
WITH MANY men.
WHO WORKED for him.
AND LATER...
WE BOTH went to bed.
AND IN the morning.
I GOT up.
AND WANDERED out.
AND FOUND a man.
IN OVERALLS.
AND GREETED him.
AND HE spoke back
AND WE were friends.
AND SOON...
I HAD him telling me
ABOUT HIS kids.
AND HOW they stood.
IN PUBLIC school.
AND HOW they helped
AROUND THE house.
AND HE...
WAS SUCH a happy man.
THAT I felt good.
AND WENT with him.
AND TALKED with him.
THE WHILE.
HE POLISHED up the car.
THAT I'D come in.

SO IT IS FOR
"KRAZY" MOUSE.
YOU GRIEVE.
HEH, "KRAZY".

YES, "KRAZY" KET-FISH. IT IS FOR HE.
I SORROW. HIM WHOM I HAVE
SERKED DIS MANY DAY UPON THE
OCEAN'S BUZZUM WITHOUT A
SUCCESS.

HEY!!
PELLAS,
COME
QUICK.

ON "KRAZY" KET-BIRD. I AM
GRIEVING ALONE ON THE
DEEP. FOR "KRAZY".
HIM WHOM IS LOST.
OBER-OBRA.
MY SOUL IS
SKITTING.

WE MUST INFORM
OUR "KRAZY" KRAZY.
HE'S COOKING ALL
OVER FOR HIM.

DAN-GUMMIT!!
I AM DISCOVERED!!
BUT ILL POIL
THAN YET.

HEH, FOOLS!! YOU LITTLE
RECKLESS IN THE WISDOM
OF... MOUSE.

THEY'LL NEVER
TRAIL ME UP HERE
THE LOW
UPSTAIRS.

I THANK YOU.

INKLINGS AND THINKINGS

By Wex Jones.

Force of habit: Sending a picture postal of the jail you are in, and writing on it "Wish you were here."

The price of cheese has advanced. Especially in the prize ring.

They are always pretty—fair. — Polly. — Murderesses.

Bicycles more popular in Detroit—Headline.

Progressing from the small cars.

Famous dead ones: —head. —Cock Robin. — Sea. — Villa.

One of the British armored "tanks"—is named Creme de Menthe.

Will, it's more of a chaser than a drink.

Man named Fell has lived 100 years in Providence. No; he hasn't been in confinement. He says he likes the place.

The price of matches is going up. Phosphorus, marital and boxing.

Jobs we don't want: Writing victory headlines for an Austrian paper.

"Gets-It" Never Fails for Corns!

There's Nothing on Earth Like

It For Corns and Calluses.

Whenever you get corns and calluses, don't get "Gets-It" and nothing else. Easiest

and simplest thing I had ever used to use—just

a few drops on a few seconds—

Use "Gets-It" Tonight

Wear Shoes That Fit

Use "Gets-It" Tonight

Use "Gets-It" Tonight

Use "Gets-It" Tonight

Use "Gets-It" Tonight

Use "Gets-It" Tonight

Use "Gets-It" Tonight

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Use "Gets-It" Tonight

In Brief Form

EDITOR—How's the new society

reporter? I told him to con-

demne as much as possible.

Assistant—He did. Here's his

account of yesterday's afternoon

test: "Mrs. Lovely poured, Mrs.

Jabber roared, Mrs. Duller bored,

Mrs. Rapping gored and Mrs. Em-

bonpout snored."

No News.

"DID you ask little Jimmy Wom-

bat about the fight over at

his house the other night?"

"Yes."

And what did you get out of

him?"

"Not very much. His mother is

evidently an exceedingly strict cen-

sor."

Comparisons.

FLOORWALKER—Do you realize

that you were four hours sell-

ing those two women a yard of

ribbon?"

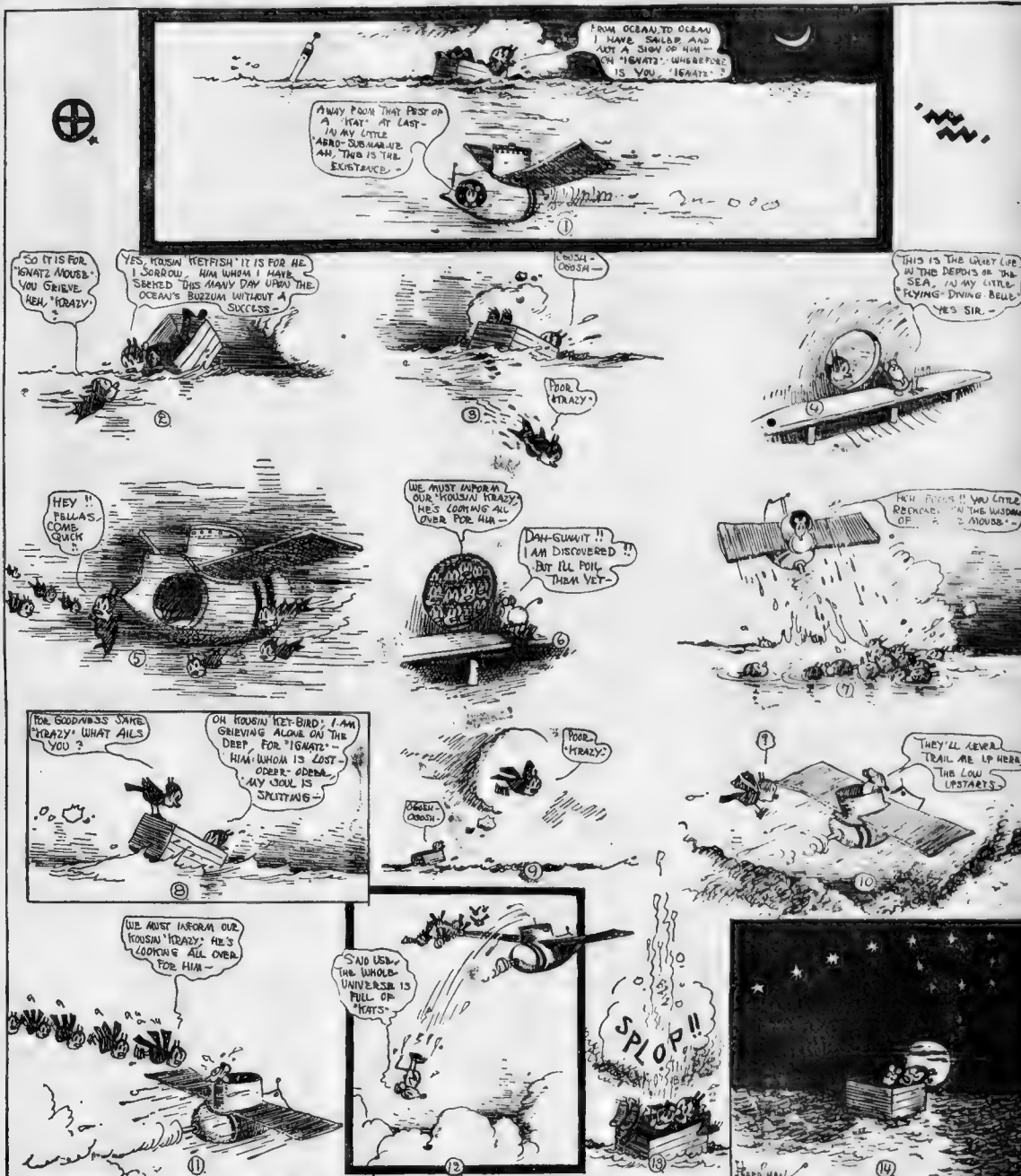
Saleslady—I know, str. But just

as they got to the counter they dis-

covered that they each had a baby

just learning to talk.

Krazy Kat By Herriman



Ten Nights in a Grill Room

DRAMATIS PERSONAE: Waiter.
Man whose family is in the country.

THE FIRST NIGHT.

Waiter—The filet mignon is very good, sir.

Lone Man—All right; bring some.

Waiter—Anything else, sir?

Lone Man—Check.

Waiter—Yes, sir.

Lone Man—

THE SECOND NIGHT.

Waiter—The filet mignon is very good, sir.

Lone Man—Anything as old as that one I had last night simply has

to be good. Bring me some English mutton chops.

Waiter—Anything else, sir?

Lone Man—Check.

Waiter—Yes, sir.

Lone Man—

THE THIRD NIGHT.

Waiter—The English mutton chops are very good, sir.

Lone Man—I don't know how good they are, but if they're like those I

had last night they are certainly palatial.

Waiter—Patience, sir?

Lone Man—Sure, they tasted as though they'd done their bit in the

tranches. Bring me a chicken.

Waiter—Anything else, sir?

Lone Man—Check.

Waiter—Yes, sir.

Lone Man—

THE FOURTH NIGHT.

Waiter—The chicken is very good, sir.

Lone Man—That chicken you served last night quit laying eggs back

in 1907. Bring me some roast beef.

Waiter—Yes, sir; anything else, sir?

Lone Man—The house owes me \$4.

Waiter—Four dollars, sir?

Lone Man—Sure; for eating that beef and getting it off your hands?

Waiter—Here's your check, sir.

Lone Man—

THE FIFTH NIGHT.

Waiter—

Lone Man—Is it? Then bring me something else.

Waiter—Very well, sir. Ham, lamb, veal, mutton, beef, chicken.

Lone Man—No, no; I couldn't eat all that; bring only one of them.

Waiter—Yes, sir.

Lone Man—Check.

Waiter—Yes, sir.

Lone Man—

THE SIXTH NIGHT.

See any of the five nights above.

THE SEVENTH NIGHT.

See sixth night.

THE EIGHTH NIGHT.

See reference to seventh night.

THE NINTH NIGHT.

Consult description of eighth night.

THE TENTH NIGHT.

Waiter—The filet mignon is very good, sir.

Lone Man (suddenly)—All right.

Waiter—What will you have with it, sir?

Lone Man—Some wire cutters, a stone-cubbling plant, some new

teeth and a yard of crepe.

Waiter—I don't understand, sir.

Lone Man—Here's something you will understand: -Check.

Waiter—Yes, sir.

Lone Man—

LONE MAN rushes out and across the street to a restaurant, where

he gets a square meal off the arm of a statue.

MAJESTIC TO-MORROW AT 2 P.M.



THE BIGGEST SENSATION OF THE YEAR
4 TIMES DAILY—2 & 3 P.M. 8 & 9 & 10 P.M.
EVERY FATHER AND MOTHER SHOULD SEE IT

IS ANY GIRL SAFE

You will stand aghast at the colossal daring of the white slave traffickers. How an innocent young girl is caught and pressed into slavery. This is the most powerful production of this kind ever made, and is endorsed by such men as REVEREND DOCTOR PARK HURST and LIEUTENANT COSTIGAN, head of the New York Police Squad.

Prices 25c and 50c
Special, carefully arranged music by the same artist as MAXINE ELLIOT THEATRE, NEW YORK, WHERE THOUSANDS ARE TURNED AWAY DAILY.
16 years not admitted

Loew's GLOBE Theatre

CONTINUOUS 10 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.
Afternoon 10 & 10:30 P. M.
Evenings, 8:30 and 9:00.

BEGINNING TOMORROW

LEWIS J. SELZNICK Presents

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG

"THE COMMON LAW"

IN
By ROBERT W. CHAMBERS.

The Greatest of All Moving Picture Stars in the 7-Reel Super-Picture. The Story of a Beautiful Artist's Model Who Threw Conventions to the Winds to be with the Man She Loved.

Tomorrow Afternoon and Evening MISS CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG Will Personally Appear On the Stage of the Globe Theatre and Welcome You!

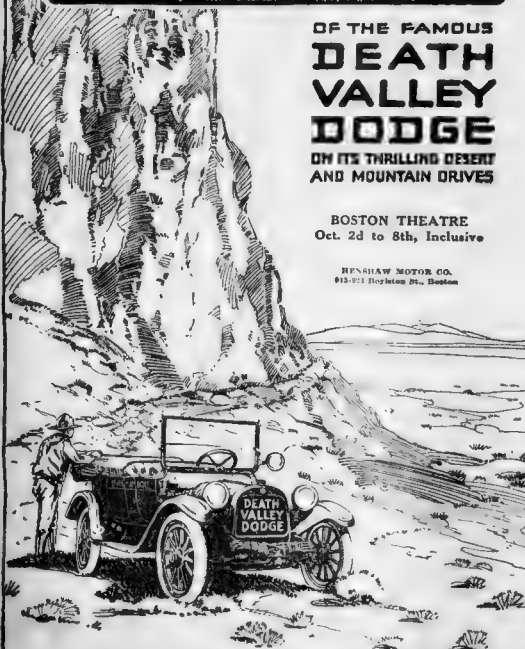
Motion Pictures

OF THE FAMOUS DEATH VALLEY DODGE

ON ITS THRILLING DESERT AND MOUNTAIN DRIVES

BOSTON THEATRE
Oct. 2d to 8th, Inclusive

HENSHAW MOTOR CO.
915-917 Boylston St., Boston



HOWARD

THIS WEEK
Boston's Famous Burlesque Theatre

FALL

Frolics of 1917
Burlesque

Every burlesque show at the Howard this season has been a success. With great comedians and polished dancing acts, the show has been a success. In the latest show, the Howard has a new and more interesting variety. Lillian Johnson, Miss Lillian, Jean Perry, and the Howard Company, assisted by the Howard Company, are the stars of the show. The show is a success. The show is a success. The show is a success.

ALSO THE OLD HOWARD
CONTINUOUS FEATURES
DAYTON FAMILY
12 European Acrobats
The most sensational of all acrobats, and the most famous of the world. The show is a success. The show is a success. The show is a success.

Beginning Oct. 7
WORLD'S SERIES GAMES
Rodier Electric Scoreboard, showing Every Play, Received by Direct Wire from the Field.

FRANKLIN PARK THEATRE
4:30 & 8 P. M.
FRANKLIN PARK THEATRE
4:30 & 8 P. M.
FRANKLIN PARK THEATRE
4:30 & 8 P. M.

PARK THEATRE

BOSTON AMERICAN
WILLIAM A. BRADY WORLD FILM PRESENTS

FRANCES NELSON

BOSTON'S OWN STAR, AND ARTHUR ASHLEY IN
"THE REVOLT"

BOSTON'S OWN STAR, AND ARTHUR ASHLEY IN
"THE REVOLT"

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS ACTOR HIMSELF
E. H. SOTHERN
SUPPORTED BY PEGGY HYLAND IN
"THE CHATTEL" IN 6 ACTS

MISS BILLIE BURKE
IN THE LAST CHAPTER OF GLORIA'S ROMANCE
"LOVE'S REWARD" DON'T MISS IT

THOMAS JEFFERSON IN "THE BELOVED LIAR" 4 ACTS

THE GREATEST BILL OF THE SEASON
SUNDAY CONCERT DOUBLE BILL 7 TO 10:30 P. M.

MARQUETTE GALLAGHER BOSTON'S PRIMA DONNA
GORDON GRIFFITH IN "NEPTUNES SON" 4 ACTS

WHAT YOU GET AT THE BOSTON THEATRE

THIS WEEK FOR INSTANCE
IF YOU WANT A GREAT PLAY OF THE HEART, SEE
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
THE PAWN BROKER
IF YOU WANT A GREAT PLAY OF THE HEART, SEE
LUCILLE LEE STEWART
IN THE CONFLICT
IF YOU WANT THE THRILL OF THE GREAT AND GLORIOUS, SEE EDWIN STIVENS AND MARGARET BLAKE IN
THE YELLOW MENACE
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IF YOU WANT THE THRILL OF THE GREAT AND GLORIOUS, SEE EDWIN STIVENS AND MARGARET BLAKE IN
THE YELLOW MENACE

THE PRINCETON FIVE
GREAT MUSICALS, SINGERS AND SOLOISTS
DODGE AND LOWELL
CORBETT, SHEPHERD & DONOVAN
DORA HILTON
THE BLOODY BUT WHITE ROSE
THE YALTO DUO
Who Dance so fast in the Yalto Duo and Take Notice
If you want all the news at a glance, see the
BOSTON THEATRE TOPICAL REVIEW
DON'T MISS THESE GREAT SHOWS—
Better Every Week

TONIGHT, 8 P. M. RAPID
FRANKLIN PARK THEATRE
4:30 & 8 P. M.

PLYMOUTH THEATRE

TELE. OX. 4520
EVENINGS AT 8:15; MATINEES THURS. AND SAT. AT 2:15
H. H. FRAZEE Presents

A Smashing Dramatic Hit

THE SILENT WITNESS

By OTTO HAUBERBACH

WHAT THE CRITICS SAY:
"Gripping Play."—Post.
"A hit."—Glim.
"Stirring Situations."—Herald.
"Provides Heart Throbs."—Journal.
"Novel Situations and Big Moments."—American.
"Dramatic Treat."—Ad.
"Leaped into Popular Favor."—Record.
"Grips and Thrills."—Traveler.
"Sure-fire Stuff."—Transcript.

Great Cast

FAREWELL WEEK

THESE WILL BE THE LAST OPPORTUNITIES TO SEE THE PHOTO MASTER-PIECE THAT HAS STIRRED AND GRIPPED THE HEARTS OF BOSTONIAN AS NEVER BEFORE

THOMAS H. INCE'S Civilization

MATINEES DAILY AT 2:10

EVES. AT 7:10

TREMONT THEATRE

PRICES:
EVES. AND
SAT. MAT. 25c to \$1
OTHER MATS. 25c, 50c, 75c

ENGAGEMENT ENDS NEXT SATURDAY

HOLLIS ST. THEATRE

CHARLES FROMMAN, NICH & HARRIS

Tomorrow Night AT 8:10 ONLY

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2:10

Extra Holiday Matinee Columbus Day, Oct. 12

THE GREAT AMERICAN PLAY OF ARMY LIFE

RIO GRANDE

By AUGUSTUS THOMAS

"Best Written and Best Acted Melodrama Since 'Arizona,' and by the Same Author."

Big Cast Headed by

FRANK CAMPEAU AMELIA GARDNER
A. H. VAN BUREN ELSIE RIZER
ROBERT W. FRAZER BELLE STARR
H. W. FORSMAN AGNES MARTIN

SEATS ON SALE FOR ALL PERFORMANCES

MAT. ORDERS NOW FOR
DIRECT FROM HIS MAJESTY, LONDON, AND NEW AMSTERDAM, N.Y.

ST. JAMES

MON. TUE. WED.

In His Latest, "THE PAWN SHOP"

6-ALL STAR ACTS-6

MARY MACLAREN in "WANTED, Father"

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAM SAT. & SUNDAY

TONIGHT—QUALITY CONCEPT—7 TO 10:30

MODERN

BOTH BILLS AT EACH SHOW ALL WEEK

WILLIAM FOX PRESENTS

VALESKA SURATT

THEODORE ROBERTS

ANITA KING

in "THE STRAIGHT WAY"

ENTIRETY IN KITT KITT & LEFT ANIMATED COMICS

TONIGHT 7:10 10:30

SHUBERT POSITIVELY LAST WEEK!

EVENINGS AT 8:10

WED. & SAT. MATS AT 2:10

KATINKA

WITH

T. ROY BARNES
ADA MARRS ALDERY MAPLE
DAVID KEEFE & BUDING
MAY THOMPSON
WALTER WATNEY WINNA THOMAS
BENEE NORR & STANTON HECK
ROY SEE KULLMAN
ALBERT BARRETT ULS SCHWITZ
BERT CHILDS MARIE SACCHETTI
AND A SINGING AND
DANCING CHORUS OF 70
A Master Play of Infinite Charm
By HAUERBACH & FRIML

PRICES: Evenings and Sat. Matinee

\$2, \$1.50, \$1, 75c and 50c

WEDNESDAY MAT. BEST SEATS \$1.50

NEXT WEEK—SEATS THURSDAY

SO LONG LETTY

PLAY BY OLIVER MOROSCO
and ELMER HARRIS
MUSIC AND LYRICS BY PAUL CARROLL
12 WEEKS LOS ANGELES
16 WEEKS SAN FRANCISCO
26 WEEKS CHICAGO

COMPANY OF 25 PEOPLE

AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA

LOEW'S ORPHEUM

The Coolest and Best Ventilated Theatre in America

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in His Latest 2-Reel Feature, "The Pawnshop"

JOHN F. CONROY

(World's Greatest Life-Saver)

Beautiful Diving Stunts in a sensational aquatic spectacle.

7—OTHER VAUDEVILLE FEATURES—7

FEATURE PHOTO PLAY

DOROTHY GISH in "THEA OF THE FOLLIES"

The Latest Fads News
Cool Head's Harmonica and Master Film Organ.

TONIGHT 7:10 10:30

PARK SQ. PHONE OX. 5060

LAST WEEK

HIT THE TRAIL

COHAN & HARRIS Continue
GEO. M. COHAN'S
GREATEST SUCCESS

WITH THE ENTIRE
NEW YORK CAST
INCLUDING
FRED NIBLO

HOLLIDAY

COMMENCING
MONDAY,
OCT. 9th

GOOD GRACIOUS
ANNABELLE

SEAT SALE
TUESDAY

ARTHUR HOPKINS

PRESENTS

A NEW COMEDY

BY CLARE KUMMEN

2 WEEKS ONLY

COLONIAL

CHAS. FROMMAN, NICH & HARRIS, LESSEES & MANAGERS

SEATS NOW FOR XMAS COLUMBUS DAY MATINEE

LAST 4 WEEKS

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

STAGED BY NED WAYBURN

GAITY THEATRE

Washington Street, Near Bay State The Leading Burlesque Theatre

FRED IRWIN'S MAJESTICS

The Show That Outdoes Them the Ringed Palace of Burlesque

FLORENCE BENNETT

Fred Irwin's Popular Star

FRANK DEMONT

This Comedian Different from the Rest

Gracia DeMont Paul Cunningham
John Keit May Penman
Louise Alexandra Doc Dell
Will Burko Jane Crew
Florence Emery Lyle La Pine

A CHORUS OF TWENTY-FOUR BEAUTIFUL CHORUS GIRLS

TWO DANCE AT 8:10 AND 10:15

TELEPHONE OXFORD 22 FOR SEAT RESERVATION

CASTLE SQ

ALL THIS WEEK
LEFFLER & BRATTON

Introduce
A PLAY WITH A PUNCH AND A PURPOSE

THE DEVIL'S HARVEST

Written by Edward E. Ross
A VITAL DRAMA OF THE DAY

All Seats Reserved

Prices 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c

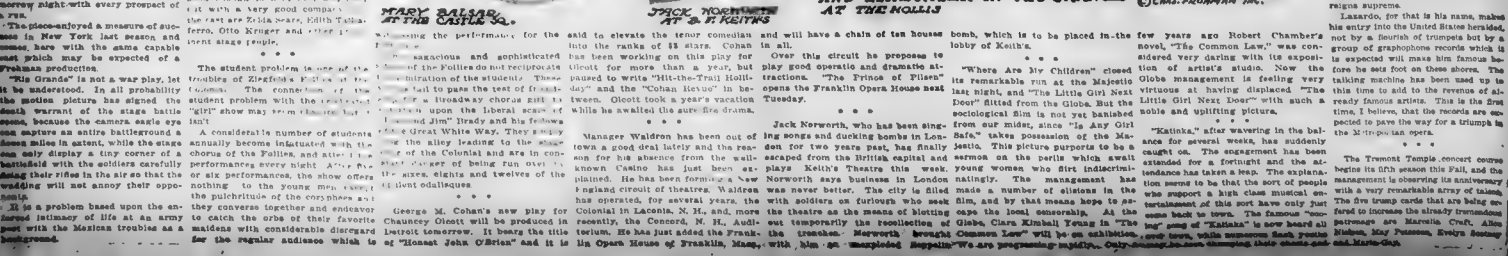
Matinee Tues. Wed. Thurs. Sat. at 2:15. Previews at 1:15.

Telephone Oxford 4300

Next Week—"The Hour of Temptation"

Drama by F.J. ISAAC

Scene from
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AT THE
COLONIAL



ERNEST TRUESD AND MAGNA PAXTON IN "VERY GOOD EDDIE" AT YE WILBUR.

NOT for some years have we had an army play from the pen of "Augustus Thomas." The Metropolitan Theatre gave Monday night's performance of "The Very Good Eddie" which occurs at the last of the American playrights' and picture-makers' background for a dashing drama of life at a Texas military post, and "The Grande" comes to the city's tomorrow night with every prospect of a run.

The piece is a measure of success in New York last season and comes here with the same capable cast which may be expected of a Frohman production.

"The Grande" is not a war play, let it be understood. In all probability the action picture has stirred the death warrant of the stage battle scene, because the camera's eye can capture an entire battlefield a dozen miles in extent, while the stage can only display a tiny corner of a battlefield with the soldiers carefully doing their rifle in the air so that the warring will not annoy their opponents.

It is a problem based upon the unadorned life of an army post with the Mexican troubles as a background.

There is a good deal of interest in the metropolitan premier of "The Grande," which occurs at the last of the American playrights' and picture-makers' background for a dashing drama of life at a Texas military post, and "The Grande" comes to the city's tomorrow night with every prospect of a run.

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MARY BAKER AT THE COLONIAL.

When the performance for the first time was given at the Metropolitan Theatre, it was a success. The piece is a measure of success in New York last season and comes here with the same capable cast which may be expected of a Frohman production.

JACK NORWORTH AT THE COLONIAL.

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ROBERT W. FRATZ AND ELLEN RIZER IN "RIO GRANDE" AT THE HOLLIS.

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Marion Davies,
the Type
of Chorus Girl
Who Marries
Captains
of Industry
and Coronets.
Photo Copyright, Starline.

For Every Man There's "One Dangerous Girl."



Vivian Rushmore,
a Beautiful
Blonde,
with Soulful,
Appealing,
Truthful
Eyes.
(C) In L. 3114



Allyn King,
a Stunning
Brunette,
Who Combines
Mental Vivacity
With Perfection
of Face and
Form.
Photo by White.



Grace Darling, Star of "Beatrice Fairfax." Sweetness and Beauty Make
Her Dangerous to the Heart-Whole Man.

"THE alien waits thee, singing song for song."—Walter Savage
Landon.

There isn't a man whose heart is not susceptible to some form
of womanly beauty of face and form or intellectual charm. Cupid has
many disguises. He fashions his arrows to suit the target.

The lover may realize that the beauty and charm he adores are not for
him. He may, when not under the glamour of the eyes and voice of the
adored one, tell himself that he is only her plaything. Nevertheless, his
heart overrules his brain. He keeps on loving.

So, for every man, there is the "Dangerous Girl," the girl whose charms,
mental or physical, capture his heart. For him there is no release. He
may have doubts, but they vanish under the witchery of a smile or the
honey of a word.

The song "You're a Dangerous Girl" herewith printed for the readers
of this newspaper, is one of the most popular of the day because it epitomizes
the experience of lovers, from the most ancient to the most modern
of days. It reaches down into the uttermost depths of the human heart.
Perhaps it sings the song of him who has loved and won; perhaps of him
who has loved and lost, but who still loves.

"YOU'RE A DANGEROUS GIRL."

I love you, I love you; you're just the kind of girl for me,
But there's something about you makes me doubt you—why, oh, why must it be?
You drive me, you scare me, and still I like you more each day,
But you're the kind that will charm and then do harm; you've got a dangerous way.

CHORUS

You're beautiful, yes, beautiful; you're wonderful, I know,
But you're the kind of girl that makes me fall, and when you get 'em you fool 'em all;
I'm on to you, but I'm fond of you, 'cause you're the sweetest girl in the world.
I love your eyes, I'm fond of your laugh, but my heart cries: "Stop, look and listen!"
You're wonderful, just marvelous, but you're a dangerous dangerous girl.

You're cunning, you're stunning, you're everything a girl should be,
You have a way of dressing that's impressive, and we never agree.
You rule me, you fool me, but get I let you have your way,
Altho' I know you're not true, I stick to you, I love you more every day.

CHORUS

You're beautiful, yes, beautiful, you're wonderful, I know,
But you're the kind of girl that makes me fall, and when you get 'em where you want
'em you fool 'em all;
I'm on to you, but I'm fond of you, 'cause you're the sweetest girl in the world.
You lips have said, "Now, don't be a stranger," but they're both red; I know that
means danger.

You're wonderful, just marvelous, but you're a dangerous dangerous girl.



Marjorie Rameau, Who Typifies the Woman with a Man's Brain and
the Feminine Graces.

"You're a Dangerous Girl" is one of the
songs that has boosted Al Jolson up the lad-
der of fame. It's a song that can be truly
sung—sung, even though the singer may
be silent—by thousands of men. And the
melody of it, no less than the truth of its
words, is of a piece with the sentiments
that inspired it.

Man never can tell when he will meet
the "Dangerous Girl." His glances may first
rest on her in a subway train, in the street,
on the stairs or elevator of the same apart-
ment house, at the theatre, in a hotel—
wherever men and women meet. But in-
variably she sends, guided by Cupid, to his
heart, the message that contains at once



Doralinda Represents the Exotic Charm of the Maidens of the South Seas,
to Whom Are Known the Final Ports of Many Missing Men

an invitation and a warning. "Stop, look, listen!" is the command of the
beauty and graces that rivet attention.

The most "Dangerous Girl" to the masterful type of man is the girl
with the soulful eyes and the appealing look. She seems to be yearning
for just him and no other. She is "dangerous" because she seems to be
asking for help. Look at Vivian Rushmore's portrait on this page. Her
eyes seem to be pleading for some one to shield her from the throng of
life. She is wistful, longing, waiting, trusting. Her face exemplifies
the type which arouses all the chivalry, all the spirit of knight-hood in
modern man; creates in him the desire for a home in which love shall be
the sanctuary.

Grace Darling, the heroine of the International Film Service photo
play "Beatrice Fairfax," portrays the sweetness and charm no less than the
mental alertness which spell "dangerous" girl to the man whose heart is
still whole.

Physical beauty and mental vivacity, incarnate in Allyn King, make
the "dangerous girl" for the man of sober temperament. She transports
him into a new world. She takes him away from the drabness of his desk and
carries him into a fairyland of sparkling eyes, lilting laughter and enchan-
ting voice. His eyes feast on her beauty, his heart beats a tumult when she
flashes on him a glance of mingled coquetry and comradeship. He pic-
tures her waiting for him at the end of the day's work with the same
smile, the same melody of voice, the same inviting lips.

Girls of the chorus like Marion Davies are truly "dangerous girls."
About them is the glamour of the footlights, the fascination of a world
apart from that of everyday life. Needless to say, they must have beauty
of face and figure. They appeal to all kinds and conditions of men. Cor-
onets and the keys to the houses of the mighty are offered to them. They
are "dangerous" to the match-making plans of many a social leader. And
as many an honest man will tell you, they make good wives.

Woman does not need to be beautiful to be dangerous. Dynasties
have been overthrown and the course of history changed by women who,
lacking handsome face or other physical attraction, possessed wit and
cleverness. There is a type of man for whom mere physical perfection
has no attraction. For him the "dangerous" woman is the clever woman
who reads his mind, she knows when to speak, when to keep silent. She
makes him feel that he can go to her with doubts, his difficulties, his
problems and be sure of counsel which considers only his best interests.

The Wiscond has its replicas in woman. She reflects the brilliancy,
the keenness, the blending of rainbow lights, the fascination of the most
desired of jewels. She sparkles, scintillates in some lights; in others
is hard, of crystalline coldness. She is of many facets, each so cunningly
cut that all are equally perfect. There is no more, captivating woman. In
Marjorie Rameau you have her type.

NEW DISCOVERIES OVER THE EARTH

Why Science

Urges Us to EAT INSECTS

WHY the prejudice against insects as food? Dr. O. Howard, government entomologist in Ohio, says it is absurd. And he ought to know, because he has eaten them. On one of his trips to Washington, he invited some scientific friends of his to partake of an appetizing dish of white grubs. Somebody out in Wisconsin had sent him a quart of them in a glass jar, salted. Prepared as a salad, with crisp lettuce and mayonnaise dressing, they were pronounced "very palatable." A broth made from them was declared "delicious."

Nearly every small bug has dug white grubs for bait. They are the larvae of the species of beetle popularly known as the "June bug." In Southern France, in parts of Germany and in the Baltic provinces of Russia they are highly esteemed for soup which is specially recommended as a strengthening diet for invalids and young children.

The fact that many kinds of insects are good food for man may be inferred from the circumstance that they are commonly eaten by people of other countries. Recent analyses have proved that grasshoppers, for instance, have high food value. No less an authority than Moseley recommended them; and John the Baptist (as recorded in the Scriptures) subsisted for a while on locusts (grasshoppers) and wild honey. It is a sustaining and fattening diet.

Professor C. V. Riley, a Government scientist, fed grasshopper crickets and currys of grasshoppers to his guests at a dinner party, and nobody could have guessed the material used if an accidental sniff had not been discovered.

Fried in their own oil, or roasted, grasshoppers have an agreeable, nutty taste and crispness. The Bureau of Entomology a while ago sent a bushel of insects to a hotel chef in St. Louis, who made a broth out of

They Make DELICIOUS FOOD and There Is No Sensible Reason for the Popular Prejudice

which he declared to be indistinguishable from crawfish bouillon. Nobody was told what it was made of, but everybody liked it. The chef said that he would put it on the bill of fare every day if he could get the hoppers. The most delicious of all locusts, it is asserted, is the big fat larva of the palm weevil—about the size of one's thumb. In the West Indies it is called "ara-gra," an equivalent of the French word bonbon, and by white folks is best liked roasted; but there are as many styles for cooking it as for oysters.

Picture of ancient Rome held in high esteem the grub of the common stag beetle, which were fattened for the table with a diet of flour. In tropical South America today these grubs are prepared for the table by glistening with red pepper and roasting. But the native Indians eat the full-fledged beetles, catching them for the purpose in curiously constructed traps. In these and other insects were deemed edible only by savages or barbarous peoples one might say that there was a taste which civilized persons could not be expected to share. But it is not so.

For example, the ladies of the Turkish harems—for the purpose of obtaining that plumpness which is an aim of an American housewife. Of course, they are appetitiously prepared.

In Paraguay a large ant, rolled in syrup and fried, is eaten by the natives. In the United States, ants

of another species pickled with red peppers, are a popular "trail" all over India. White ants (termites) are a considerable article of commerce in the Levant. Prepared with sugar, they are sold in the markets of Constantinople, and are highly esteemed for their aromatic and acid flavor.

The Swedes use ants to give a peculiar and piquant flavor to their native whiskey, the distiller's rule requiring that not more than five shall be utilized per quart, inasmuch as a greater number would make the drink irritating to the throat. It is, presumably, the formic acid they contain that gives the desired "tang."

This acid is nearly the same thing as citric acid, chemically speaking, and thus one may understand why the "Governor" Bureau of Entomology recommends the "digestion" of snatched ants as an excellent substitute for lemon juice in the making of tomatoes. Ants are always plentiful, and when such things are better understood "antidote" may become a popular beverage.

To savages, the main problem of life is the food problem. In order to solve it, people under primitive conditions must always have been obliged to draw upon every available natural resource. By no means surprising is it to find that the American Indians to-day—at all events, many of the tribes—rely to a considerable extent upon insects as a source of food supply.

Thus the Snake Indians are ant-eaters. It is the



The Honey Wasp's Nest, in Which the Little Grubs Live. And Where the Honey Is Stored. As They Are on the Sweetest Fruit and Vegetable Juices. Wasps Grabs are a Most Appetizing and Healthful Food, Particularly When Baked in the Comb.

business of the squares to gather the insects, which they do by uncovering the hills, scooping the ants up in their hands and transferring them to the bags they carry. After being washed in a running stream, to get rid of dirt and debris, the ants are crushed into a mass on a flat stone and rolled out like pastry. They are not used for pie or cake, however, but as material for a nutritious soup.

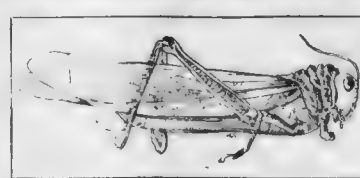
The Indians of Oregon make bread out of crickets, which on the mountainsides of that State are found in swarms so vast as to be a serious threat to agriculture. The insects are cooked in pits between layers of heated stones, then dried in the sun, and ground to a fine meal. The cricket meal is kneaded with pounded acorns, the mixture being formed into small cakes and sun-dried. In this shape the material will keep indefinitely.

In China, where nothing is wasted, even the caterpillars of butterflies are eaten. The pigmented Oriental winds the silk off its silkworm cocoons and then fric the resulting chrysalis in butter or lard, and then (he can afford to) the yolk of an egg, with pepper, salt and vinegar.

Persons who claim to have knowledge of such matters declare that wasp grubs, baked in the comb, are the utmost of all insect luxuries for the table. And no wonder (as they explain it), inasmuch as the larvae are fed by their parents on a sweet fluid of fruit and vegetable juices. "Has the grubs are tiny balls of sugary fat, possessing a 'flavor as exquisite as is any food'."

Along the boundary that separates California from Nevada an industry of importance to the Pacific States is the collecting of lucious fat caterpillars that feed on the leaves of the yellow pine.

One of the most considerable areas in that region every yellow pine tree will be found encircled by a little trench in the trenches "amulets" fire are built, and the thick ascending smoke causes the caterpillars to let go their hold and drop to the ground. They are gathered and dried, the resulting product being called "pepple," a nutritious soup, yellow and greasy (the fat rising to the top) is made out of them.



A Grasshopper Found in Trinidad That Measures 12 Inches in Length. Since Prehistoric Times the Grasshopper Has Been the Food of the People. The Aborigines of the Present Day Make Delicious Pies of Grasshoppers and the Hottentots Grind Up Their Honey Bodies for Bread.

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Against Them

Throughout all history—and, indeed, during a period that runs regularly back into prehistoric times the food insect par excellence has been the grasshopper. The modern gastronomic critic has said that it is "quite true otherwise. In Morocco, for instance, they are a staple food article

carried from the fields like so much grain, and sold by the sack or carload. For immediate use, they are boiled half and hour, then fried, with proper seasoning. To preserve them, they are pickled in brine; or, mashed in barrels, their fat yields an excellent substitute for butter.

Grasshoppers, indeed, might be regarded as a "new Old World food. There is no record of their use as they were not largely used as such. In Arabia Persia they are sold, ready-cooked, in the market. The Abyssinians make delicious grasshopper pies, and grasshopper eggs furnish the Hottentots and Bushmen of South Africa with a much-esteemed dish. The Hottentots grind grasshoppers for bread.

California Indians dig a pit, smaller at the top than at the bottom, and throw into it a few heated stones. On top of these they put a layer of grasshoppers; then more hot stones, another layer of hoppers, and so on until several bushels of the insects are piled into the hole, which they cover with a blanket. When the contents have had time to cook, they remove the hoppers, grind them to flour, and mix the latter with powdered acorns and berries, shaping the compound into cakes and drying them in the sun.

The most efficient apparatus ever devised for the destruction of grasshoppers is the "hopperduster," an American invention. It is simple enough, consisting merely of a huge flat pan (with a little keroline in a depression in the rear part), pushed by a horse that is driven over the field. The hoppers jump onto the pan, and are promptly suffocated by the keroline which a machine has been known to expel \$900 bushels of the insects in a day.

Formerly the hoppers caught in this way were left to rot, but nowadays they are collected with rakes (the fact that they were made to rot in the case of the hoppers is shown by the fact that they are pressed into solid bricks in a contrivance resembling a cheese-press. In this shape they are sold to dealers in poultry supplies, fetching a price as high as \$1.00 a bushel. The price of meat scraps in a warm month, the stock is supposed to offer special encouragement to egg production.

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How Much LITERATURE Do We OWE TO DRUGS?

HOW many poems, novels, plays and other literary masterpieces do we really owe to the world influence which opium and other drugs exerted on the minds of their authors? That is an interesting question, but one that will probably never be answered to everybody's satisfaction.

It is a fact that a surprisingly large number of the world's great writers have been what is called "drug addicts." And yet there will be some who maintain that these men produced their immortal masterpieces in spite of their addiction to drugs and not as a result of it. If it is true, as we are free from this vice, so this argument, it runs, they would doubtless have done even more and better work.

Plausible as this argument is, it is without its weak points. It shows what a marked effect is exerted on the bodies of many great authors, and it is reasonable to believe that they must have affected their minds as well, particularly in the case of those whose imaginations were so unusually fertile. And we have the frank words of many writers that

they found their fancies so stimulated to a marvellous degree by certain drugs. Baudelaire not only used opium but he heavily, the drug which across such an excessive violence to the sensations. Gautier was also a healthy eater, and Coleridge and the Quixote were confirmed opium fiends. Other people of genius who have used opium to excess include Musaeus, de Staël and Haller. (Gautier believed he derived much of his poetic power from the drug.)

Of course, the alcohol users, of whom Edgar Allan Poe was a conspicuous example, far outnumber all the other groups, and it must be remembered, as Dr. Arthur C. Jacobson points out, that the effects of alcohol upon a writer or composer are not due to stimulation. Alcohol is not a stimulant. It is a narcotic and anesthetic. In the case of the most and women of genius who used it to excess, it is not the narcotic effect which ordinarily prevents the full play of the imagination. Under alcohol's influence the birth and expression of ideas were facilitated and the creative fancy ran riot.

Of the great writers who did not

be eluded with Twain as a writer depending largely upon tobacco. Dr. Johnson abused too. Milton produced "Paradise Lost" on coffee and "Paradise Regained" on tea. Rousseau used coffee excessively. H. Taine may be classed with the coffee and cigarette devotees. Lessau, de Twain, found that smoking caused new ideas to arise within him.

Every body who has travelled through regions where tobacco is grown remembers seeing the little tents which are erected over the tobacco plants and which give the fields something the appearance of miniature military encampments.

The purpose of these tents is to give the plants the shade necessary to help protect them from the sun's rays. This is a survival. This disease, the most dread of the ailments to which tobacco is subject, either destroys the plants before they reach maturity or seri-

ously damages them for smoking purposes. The bad taste that makes some cigars so unpleasant is often due to the fact that they were made from tobacco which had been suffering from the mosaic disease.

Now it has been discovered that the color of these tents has a very curious effect upon the progress of the mosaic disease. Plants suffering from the disease are greatly benefited by being kept under blue light.

When kept under red tents the severity of the disease is considerably lessened and when kept under green tents the plants are less damaged. When kept under blue light the plants are completely cured. The juice of their leaves still remained highly infectious, and when healthy plants were inoculated with it they promptly developed the disease.

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SCIENCE NOW KNOWS...

What Sickness Costs.

IT is estimated that 11,000,000 persons are sick on an average each and one-half days every year. The social and economic cost of all such sicknesses, including wages lost and amounts paid for physicians, nurses and medicines, is \$772,892,860.

When Flowers are Most Fragrant.

FLOWERS are more fragrant when the sun is not shining on them, according to a French scientist, because the oils that produce the perfume are forced out by the water pressure in the plant cells, and this is diminished by sunlight.

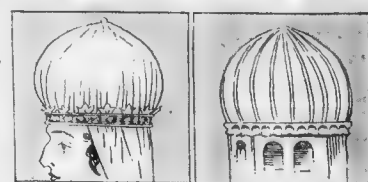
Meat More Heating Than Sugar.

RECENT experiments at Bellevue Hospital, New York, show that 7-8 calories of dextrose, or 280 calories of protein, increase the heat production of the body 12 per cent during a period of three to six hours. In fact, they show that the stimulating effect of protein upon tissue activity is three times as great as that of sugar. These observations confirm the experience long ago noted by thinking people that meat is a heating food. Under the influence of the stimulating effects of meat the tissues expend more energy than they receive from it.

Why Thick Glasses Break So Easily.

THICK glasses do not crack so easily as thick glasses when you pour hot water into them. This is because the heat penetrates the thin glass so quickly as to heat all parts of it equally, and they hold together in the expansion which occurs. When hot water is poured into a thick glass the particles forming the inside of the glass begin to expand before the heat has penetrated to the outside of the glass, and in the effort to expand the inside particles of the glass break away from the particles of the outer side, thereby causing the crack.

How We GOT OUR HATS FROM HUTS



Man's Tendency to Pattern the Hats He Wears After His Buildings Is Seen in the Close Resemblance Between the Hat Worn by a Member of the Eastern Church and the Dome of a Mosque.

PRIMITIVE man got the idea for the first covering that he constructed to protect his head from the heat of the sun and the winter's cold from the hut in which he lived. And this same tendency to copy the shape of the buildings he lived in has been followed by his descendants down to the present day.

In the Hawaiian Islands, for example, there is a curious resemblance between the hats the natives wear and the houses in which they live, both being built of grass. The turbans worn by dignitaries of the Eastern Church are all of the same shape as those worn by the ancient Jewish high priests, and are remarkably like the characteristic dome which surmounts a mosque. In Siam, too, a favorite form of head-dress presents an almost exact copy of the lines of Yulie spires surmounting the Siamese temples of worship.

Going back into European history we find that about the time they began to build churches with high pointed spires, which we know as the Gothic form of architecture, there came into vogue a high, hornlike head-dress known as the Henni, which was nothing more or less than an imitation in cloth and straw of the Gothic spire. Similar resemblances between the hats, turbans and bonnets which men and women wear on their heads and the buildings in which they live and worship, can be found in all ages and among all races.

The first hat man wore was probably the broad brim which he plucked from a tree and bound over his head.

But as the Southern Normans did today. But even in this we find the same tendency to imitate in his head covering his hut or habitation. It was simply a thatch of leaves which formed early man's home.

In the hats we wear today there can still be found, curiously enough, many things whose origin dates back many centuries. The purpose of some of these things has long since been forgotten and they persist in our hats simply through force of habit.

Take, for example, the band on the outside of a hat. This frequent type in a bow and two tails or a bow and a single tail is a survival from the days when all hat bands were tied each time the hat was put on. In fact, many primitive head-dresses were simply pieces of cloth around which a ribbon was tied so that it fitted the head.

On looking at the hat of a modern hat a little bow of silk ribbon can usually be found at the back where the two edges of the leather lining meet. This bow serves no useful purpose except to indicate which is the back of the hat and which the front, but in the early days it was part of a system of lacing which ran clear around the hat.

In the days when practically all hats were made in one size this lacing enabled the wearer to adjust the hat to fit his head. It also formed a buffer around his head so that in case a man fell from his horse or was hit a severe blow with a club or sword he would be less likely to sustain a fractured skull.

On looking at the hat of a modern hat a little bow of silk ribbon can usually be found at the back where the two edges of the leather lining meet. This bow serves no useful purpose except to indicate which is the back of the hat and which the front, but in the early days it was part of a system of lacing which ran clear around the hat.

When kept under red tents the severity of the disease is considerably lessened and when kept under green tents the plants are less damaged. When kept under blue light the plants are completely cured. The juice of their leaves still remained highly infectious, and when healthy plants were inoculated with it they promptly developed the disease.

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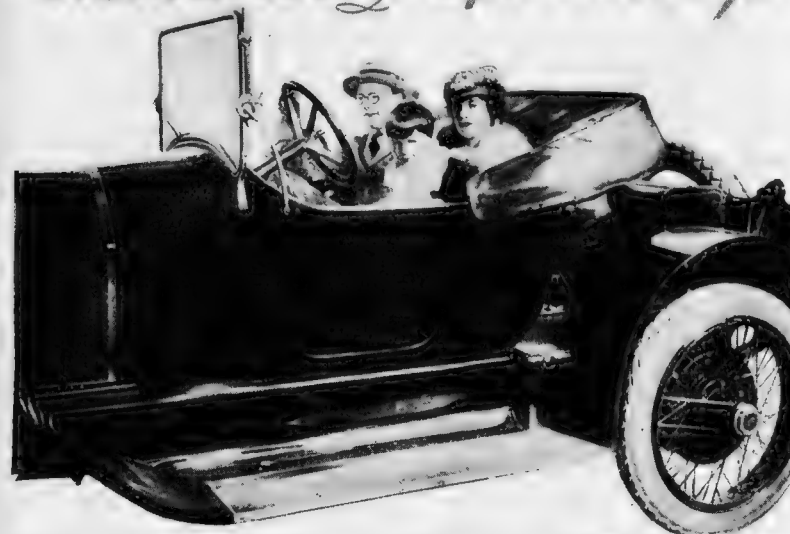
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The Very Speedy Third Romance of John H. Tyson



Mr. Tyson, Miss Rose Budd Exiner, Now His Third Wife, and Hamilton Tyson, Jr. Photographed in the Automobile Which Rushed Mr. Tyson and Miss Exiner to the Nocturnal Altar.

How the Millionaire Record Breaker, After Racing His Autos Even Through the Laws, Ran True to Form in Wedding His Newest Bride

JOHN H. TYSON, the young millionaire devotee of automobile racing, has just rounded out his third matrimonial romance with characteristic alacrity. With only a few intimate personal friends in his secret, at a late hour on Sunday night he aroused a town clerk from his slumbers for a license, then whisked his bride and a witness to the nearest justice of the peace who would permit his slumbers to be interrupted, and presently whisked away with his third wife—who was Miss Rose Budd Exiner, a pretty and charming New York girl.

A chauffeur in the employ of John H. Tyson once dragged his trembling bride before a judge on the bench, seeking legal relief from the speed mania of his employer that was giving the chauffeur nervous prostration.

If Mr. Tyson's chauffeurs are driven to such extremes, how about that little immortal chauffeur who sits at the steering wheel of Love? Three times has young Tyson tested the nerves of Chauffeur Cupid, and upon the most recent occasion with the most reckless determination to break all speed records in attaining the marriage altar.

Could himself have a highly creditable record for speed, but the recent demands of Mr. Tyson must have caused even Cupid to consider the advantages of "safety first." The facts in the case amply warrant the little Love God's appearance before Jupiter on Olympus with an appeal to be relieved of further duty in attaining the marriage altar.

The accounts of Mr. Tyson's third and latest sprint to the marriage altar leave no room for doubt that he entirely deserves his reputation as an annihilator of time and space. With characteristic alacrity he had already been married twice and divorced once. But his latest speed record seems always to encourage this rapid young millionaire to improve on past performances.

On Sunday evening, September 11, John H. Tyson, of Riverside, Connecticut, was matrimonially free and eligible. In Greenwich, the county seat, most of the inhabitants were in their beds and asleep. Possibly Mr. Tyson had already made up his mind to marry again, but if so he had kept his secret carefully guarded.

The facts show that the sprint started from Riverside after the bedtime of ordinary citizens. Without any disapprobation being intended, Robert Wellwood, Town Clerk of Greenwich, is included among them. He had been called to the scene. Mr. Tyson was ever likely to require his services, and so went peacefully to sleep.

He was awakened by the loud honking of an automobile horn, rattled by an impatient ringing of his doorbell. Sleepily responding, he received Mr. Tyson—still vibrating from the excitement of the first lap from Riverside—who had only one minute and a few odd seconds in which to obtain a marriage license.

Town Clerk Wellwood obliged. He filled out the document, writing in the name of "Rose Budd Exiner, Thirty-seventh street, New York City," added the other necessary legal clauses, received his modest fee, and went back to bed.

Tyson instructed his chauffeur to "throw in the high" and hit only the high places en route to the nearest Justice of the Peace.

This victim of broken slumbers was Justice Albert F. Mead. He was inclined to be inquisitorial, and to resent the late ringing of his door bell. But when he realized that his visitor was John H. Tyson with a third marriage as his incentive for breaking speed limits, he resigned himself to the inevitable. He could hardly have done otherwise for the bridegroom and the pretty young bride were accompanied by Judge James F. Walsh, former Prosecuting Attorney at Greenwich.

Mr. Tyson saw to it that the ceremony was not lengthened by unnecessary technicalities. As speedily as the law allows the knot was firmly tied, and the newly wedded pair were whisking around the corners on two wheels over the roads back to the Tyson residence at Riverside—not to break the speed schedule, but because a start for the honeymoon trip to Honolulu must be postponed until train time in the morning.

Here occurred the only hitch. The Honolulu start had to be postponed to Tuesday—and in the meantime a leak somewhere confronted the bridegroom with the newspaper reporters shortly after breakfast on Monday.

Mr. Tyson seemed much chagrined at this public discovery of a weak spot in his marriage-honeymoon speed programme. However, he amiably explained that his new bride was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Exiner, of No. 187 Lexington avenue, New York City. He added:

"We have known each other for—well—about eight months. We are very happy. There is not another thing to tell."

The new Mrs. John H. Tyson is described as "dark, dainty and very pretty." Latterly she had been living in a luxurious hotel suite in New York City from which she mysteriously disappeared a few hours before the Greenwich nocturnal excitement above described.

Evidently there was more than one "leak" in Mr. Tyson's secret, well-guarded quick plans. It is related that soon after he and his brand-new bride reached the Riverside residence late that Sunday night and were receiving the congratulations of a few intimate friends, a slight cloud of gloom was cast over the festivities by an apparently amiable guest in the shape of the following telegram:

"Congratulations, dearest boy, and good luck."

Appropos, it was whispered among the guests how attentive Mr. Tyson had been during the Summer to Mrs. Olive Hawley Bass, who was expecting a decision in her divorce action against William L. Bass, a New York lawyer. All mere gossip, of course—how could a maker of all-around speed records be expected to dawdle along the highway of this life while judges deliberated over innumerable pages of divorce testimony?

The two previous wives of John H. Tyson received full benefit of his dispassionate passion on four wheels—and otherwise. His first marriage was to Miss Grace Ethel Starr, daughter of Dr. Alfred R. Starr, of New York. There was a wedding reception at the Starr residence. During his progress the bridegroom's chauffeur rolled up to the door in the big car that had recently won the Savannah cup and Birtwell trophy for Tyson.

Suddenly the bridal pair were missing. Before this discovery was five minutes' old they were speeding over the roads toward Stamford, Conn., in the great racing car. Several cars filled with guests started in pursuit, also others filled with process servers urgently desiring to personally hand Mr. Tyson something he didn't want; but the trophy racer distanced them all, connected at Bridgeport with a touring car equipped for the honeymoon trip, which made a swift and safe escape to parts unknown.

Two or three years later Mrs. Tyson was suing for divorce, charging, among other frailties, cruelty and undue speed of various kinds. While awaiting developments, Mr. Tyson soothed his feelings by breaking some racing records at Palm Beach. By a strange coincidence—though there have been stranger coincidences—the charming young actress from the New York Casino Theatre, Miss Dorothy Storm Davidson, was also staying at Palm Beach, also member of a party at Snug Harbor, the Winter home of the late Joseph Jefferson.

One afternoon Mr. Tyson received a telegram from New York. His wife had secured a decree of absolute divorce. His speedy motor boat was lying at the Snug Harbor pier. Presently his secretary, Frank Thomas, was crossing Hobe Sound in a cloud of spray. Returning in another cloud of spray, he brought a license permitting Mr. Tyson to marry Miss Davidson—and so they were married.

Mrs. John H. Tyson, number two, died about a year after leaving two sons and a baby daughter.

The ruling passion—speed—in the life of Mr. Tyson was gratified even in circumstances which brought him into the enjoyment of independent fortune. He had hardly attained his majority when he inherited about \$2,000,000 under the will of his grandfather, the late George H. Tyson, one of the heads of the American News Company and founder of the Tyson Tire Agency.

Three years ago another fortune came to him by the death of his aunt, Mrs. Amanda Hamilton. Each of these bequests seemed to inspire the heir Tyson to fresh bursts of speed. For at least a dozen years his speed adventures and accidents and disasters to life and property incident to them have kept him prominent in the newspapers.

He had been arrested and fined many times for exceeding speed limits. One of his numerous chauffeurs brought suit against him, claiming \$50,000 damages for injuries to his nervous

Mr. John H. Tyson, Third, Who Was Miss Rose Budd Exiner and Hereinafter of the Speedy Marriage on Record.

system "caused by the desperate driving. Tyson ordered him to do."

Because of the long succession of automobile accidents alleged to be due to young Tyson's furious driving he was another descriptive title—"The Hoodoo Driver."

While under indictment—afterward quashed—for running down and killing Olaf Gunderson, an aged employee of the Columbia Yacht Club, Tyson entered his racing automobile in a ball-balancing contest at Easton, Conn., and it plunged at a speed of sixty miles an hour into a crowd of spectators, fatally injuring one man and maiming five others.

He by no means escaped punishment himself as a result of his reckless driving. Once his famous racing car, loaded, turned turtle, pinning himself, another man and two women under it. All were badly hurt. While he was driving at the rate of fifty miles an hour near Norwalk, Conn., a chicken making a panic-stricken dash across the road sent his machine crashing into a telegraph pole, seriously injuring himself and another member of his party and completely wrecking the machine.

Mr. Tyson's list of minor casualties to himself and others, is so long as to be monotonous. At this date these happenings have momentary interest as contributory evidence that Mr. Tyson simply had to wake up the Town Clerk and a Justice of the Peace on a Sunday night in Greenwich, Conn.—or risk the loss of his title, which had cost himself (and others) so much to gain.

Mr. Tyson's First Wife, Who Divorced Him. She Was Miss Grace Ethel Starr.

Mrs. John H. Tyson, Second, Who Died. She Was Miss Dorothy Storm Davidson.

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Photo by Edw. J. Bradley

Mrs. John H. Tyson, Second, Who Died. She Was Miss Dorothy Storm Davidson



Photo by William H. H. H. H.

Mas Medical Science Discovers the of Cancer

A Distinguished London Surgeon Announces That Certain Tree Parasites--- the Lowest Form of Animal Life---Grow Like Cancer Cells and Are the Cause of Our Worst Disease

Clarke has not discovered the cause of all cancer; it would appear at least that he has discovered a cause of some cancers.

Overturning the ideas of one school of research, he declares that cancer is brought about by a germ. This germ is only a variation of a little cell animal, with what look like feet. These members are not only used for locomotion, however, but also for the taking up of food. Because of this attribute the germ is called a "rhizopod protozoan." A protozoan is the lowest form of animal, consisting of a single cell.

The germ apparently has its source in the earth, like the various germs and plants. It moves first through plant forms and in this way finds its entrance into the bodies of animals and of men.

The germ once found, it will only be a matter of experimentation to find out what kills it. Although the hope that all cancer can be done away with by this discovery is not held out, it is true that all forms of them caused by this organism will now eventually be susceptible to intelligent treatment and cure.

The importance of Dr. Clarke's announcement will be understood when it is considered that the received opinions upon the cause of cancer, as held by the larger part of the medical profession, have been that the disease is not due to

and contour of ground and woods. In the same way the Arctic hare turns white during the winter season. Certain fishes can imitate the coloration of the sea-bottoms on which they live. This principle in nature has been taken advantage of by the best fighting in Europe in the way of uniforms which harmonize with their surroundings and so render them practically invisible at a short distance. The submarine "Deutschland," before she left the United States was painted with spots of white on green so that at a short distance she would merge to suit into the waves. The cancer parasite following the same law of nature, assumes the appearance and character of the cells that it invades. It has been this characteristic, Dr. Clarke claims, that has fooled the microscopist and has given rise to the theory of "wild cells."

Dr. Clarke began with careful study of one class of these protozoa, called diatoms. Mycetozoa, which are laymen recognize in the form of the yellow growths which form on tanbarks and decaying wood. He has found this same little parasite making for cancer of living plants and lower animals, and one species especially, the Didymium, he claimed to have discovered in the eyes, or harder parts, of human cancer. He has cultivated these protozoa, and traced them from almost unrecognizable stages, where they seemed to be only cells of the organism, up to the point where they are active in the causation of cancer in the human being. At each stage this careful investigator has been careful to check the growth of the parasite in the animal by its development in the plant.

Dr. Clarke shows almost superhuman industry in following the minute parasites through all their disguises by which they transform themselves so as to resemble the cells by which they are surrounded. He claims that all the best-known species of parasites assume many phases, and that the life cycle of one and the same protozoan may assume forms which differ as widely as a sponge, a starfish and an eel differ from one another in external appearance.

It is a remarkable fact that certain cancers caused by diseases of the blood seem to be caused by protozoa. The most careful observer finds it impossible to say precisely at what moment an object becomes a cancer, and Dr. Clarke finds the same protozoa in both cancer and cancer so that he is led to believe that both are phases of the activity of the same parasite.

He goes further and says that it is possible that cancers are produced by many species of protozoa, just as there are many different kinds of bacteria which cause chronic tumors made up of granular tissue, granulomas as they are called.

The growth of a tumor or cancer is explained as being brought about by the tremendous increase of the normal body cells to defend themselves against the invading parasites. This was always going on in the body, more or less. It is found all through the protozoan world. "For instance, if the amoeba, a creature which is attacked by a 'ciliate' it divides into two parts, one part attacking the invader and the other remains as the prey of the enemy. But in this way cells multiply by division, and this accounts for the very rapid growth of many cancers and tumors."

Dr. Clarke describes his first real discovery of fact after years of hypothesis.

It was not, however, till the Spring of 1914 that I found the one here briefly described. In the culture of this protozoan, as can be gathered from the following notes, confirmed in a most signal manner the view of cancer which I have maintained for the past twenty-two years.

"In a London garden, at its southern end, a small bushy tree, in a narrow border, shaded by apple and pear trees, and close by a greenhouse, box, holly and other shrubs. Fallen leaves have been swept up and dug into the soil of the border. After a very wet and unusually warm March, in the first days of April a number of whitish patches appeared on the surface of the soil. The patches varied in size and looked as though a thickish crust had been split here and there, and a few drops of water were seen as a result of the splitting. There again was much as a table-spoonful; in some places enough to make a patch as large as the palm of a man's hand. The first patches appeared towards the west end of the border on which some sunshine falls on fine mornings. On

the following days fresh patches of the growth were found towards the more shaded eastern part of the border. I put a portion of one of the patches with the earth it covered into a flowerpot and took it into the house, having covered it with glass to keep it moist. The sample taken at 9 a. m. had changed its color by midday to a yellowish-looking like rich cream and at points it had become heaped up. I have since known some as large as peas, some larger. The larger ones had secondary knobs smaller than the main body, and from these knobs the growth was spreading. The surface of the patch, which was unbroken at first, had changed in such a way that small areas of the soil beneath were being exposed. Next morning it was divided up into rounded purple segments from one to two millimeters in diameter, of a color so dark that at a little distance they could hardly be distinguished from the soil. The purple color turned white when the growth was allowed to become quite dry.

Where a drop of rain remained in contact with the growth of a soil grew patch after a shower of rain, the growth was found to be in the form of a mass of small rounded knobs, some of which were represented as if occurring on the leaf of a tree. During May and June fresh patches of growth continued to appear. When the growth was dried, it was found to be in the form of a mass of small rounded knobs, some of which were represented as if occurring on the leaf of a tree. During May and June fresh patches of growth continued to appear. When the growth was dried, it was found to be in the form of a mass of small rounded knobs, some of which were represented as if occurring on the leaf of a tree.

neath. 4—Spores with Capsules Growing from Them. 5—Stage at Which the Spores Have "Teased Out" in Water and Shown Under the Microscope. All the Structures Shown Are Repeated in the Most Typical Cancers and Sarcomas, Says Dr. Clarke. 7—Structure from a Human Cancer Showing Formation Like That of the Tree Parasite.

an amoeboid character and spread with an irregular outline; or they assume a linear form and creep over a level surface with a snakelike motion, the figure being avoided in advance. At a time the creeping is again exchanged for the dancing movement."

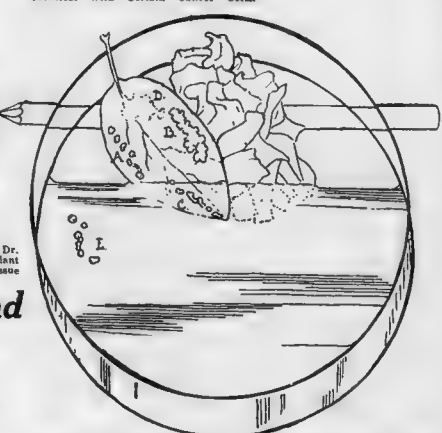
This protozoan is capable of increasing sixfold in twenty hours. He then describes a series of other protozoa found outside of animals and shows their resemblance to the cancer and their disease cells. Among them is a rhizopod called "chlamydomonas stercoraria," which also has been found in the fluid of human abdominal cancer. Several of these protozoa transfer their seed through water in which no organism can be found by filtering. This points to the manner in which cancer may be transmitted.

Dr. Clarke describes a case of cancer (choriocarcinoma) in a young woman of thirty. "In this carcinoma," he writes, "I have found a definite structure which can hardly be anything but an amoeboid protozoan."

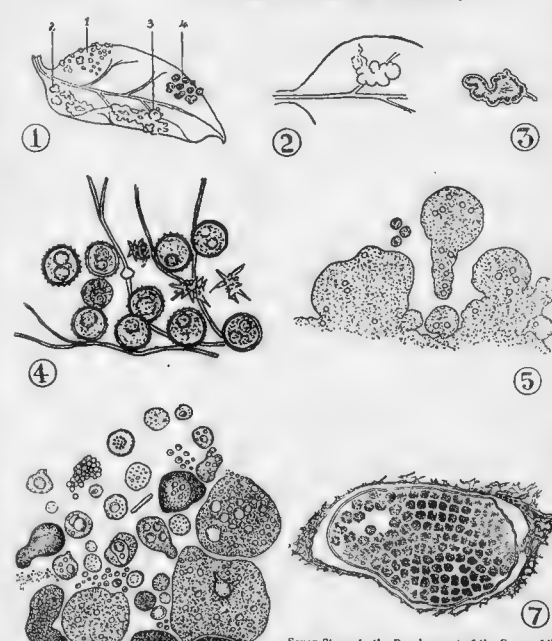
One of the most important points asserted by the new investigations of Drs. Clarke and McDonald is that cells around cancers are gradually transformed into parts of the cancer, or, in other words, that the cancer parasites attack the healthy cells near them and gradually or rapidly transform them into part of the cancerous growth. McDonald found that near the blood vessels of a round-celled cancer (sarcoma) the lymph of the cells (lymphocytes) are converted into cells of the cancer itself.

Still further away he found the protozoa, which are the real cause of the cancer, in their earliest form, where they resembled a well-known, almost invisible protozoan known to cause cholera in the cabbage.

"Swarm Cells" of the Parasite "Didymium Uniforme" Which Grew on the Privet Tree. Dr. Clarke Found It Practically Identical with Certain Cancer Cells.



A Culture Dish Containing Leaf with a Cancer-Like Plant Parasite Growing on It. The Dish is Tilted by Placing a Pencil Under It. Below the Leaf Are Tea Leaves to Which the Parasite Transferred Itself Between the 5th of June and the 3d of July.



Seven Stages in the Development of the Cancer-Like Plant Parasite. 1—Leaf Containing Parasites Heaped Up in Rounded Nodules. 2—Enlarged View of Spores of the Parasite on the Privet Leaf. 3—The Same Spore Enlarged and Viewed from Underneath. 4—Spores with Capsules Growing from Them. 5—Stage at Which the Spores Have "Teased Out" in Water and Shown Under the Microscope. All the Structures Shown Are Repeated in the Most Typical Cancers and Sarcomas, Says Dr. Clarke. 7—Structure from a Human Cancer Showing Formation Like That of the Tree Parasite.



United States Government Expert Dissecting a Throat Cancer of a Trout, Believed to Be Carried by Water from Vegetation. Supporting the Theories of the English Scientist Regarding the Transmission of Cancer, Above in Peach Tree Inoculated with Dainty Cancer by United States Department of Agriculture Experts, an Experiment Confirming the Researches of Dr. Clarke.

CANCER is one of the most mysterious diseases, as it is one of the most dreadful, that afflict life. It is not confined to humanity but attacks the lesser forms of animal life and vegetable growth as well. Man, mice, fishes and trees all have cancer. And so have scores of other forms of organisms that exist on earth. It is a well known universal disease.

Cancer is increasing in the United States and especially in the cities. Its increase, indeed, seems to go hand in hand with civilization. Scientists throughout the world have been formed to investigate the causes of it, and the most eminent of surgeons and men of medicine are spending their lives in an effort to discover the source of the source.

The newest, most important progress in this direction, has just been announced by Dr. J. Jackson Clarke, M. B. F. R. S. C. S., Senior Surgeon at Westminster and Northwest London Hospital, Demonstrator of Anatomy and Bacteriology, and eminently one of the most distinguished of English surgeons. If Dr.

any term whatever. Their opinion has been that it is caused by some malignant phobias of the body cells—or, as it has been put, "to cells running wild."

The various theories as to these "wild cells" have been summed up under six different heads:

1. That cancers are made up of epithelial, or skin-cells, which grow so enormously because the connective tissue has lost the capacity of checking them.
2. That cancers are caused by eubronchic cells accidentally shut off.
3. That they are caused by epithelial cells, with unlimited power of proliferation, or spreading, having been displaced from their proper place on the surface of the body.
4. That the cells are stimulated to this great increase by a parasite.
5. That the cancer is real made up of fragments of reproductive tissue.
6. That the cells in the cancer have lost their special character, and gone back to elementary forms and properties.

Dr. Clarke claims that the cancer organism has the power that some animals, birds, fishes and insects have of "adaptive" protection. We all know that certain birds change color with the seasons, harmonizing their plumage with the color

Save Our School Girls From This Worst Traffic



Boulanger's Remarkable Painting of the Slave Market in Ancient Rome. This Same Shameful Traffic, Then Carried On Openly, Has Been Revealed by Investigations Now Going On to Be Still Existing in Secrecy—A Hopper of Sin Into Which Are Fed Annually Hundreds of Tender Children." Writes Assistant District Attorney Smith.

By JAMES E. SMITH,
Assistant District Attorney of New York City.

HUNDREDS of little girls a year, literally children, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen years old, school girls, have been lured from their homes and driven into a life of shame in the City of New York. These are cold, provable facts, based on the confessions of creatures mislabeled men, who have made it their business to take little girls for vicious exploitation.

How great the actual number is I do not know, nor does nor can any man know. But the children disappear by hundreds yearly. From what we have unearthed in our present investigation, from the reports of our detectives, from the cold-blooded statements of the villainous beings who ply this fiendish traffic, from the streams of pitiful letters of inquiry from heartbroken parents that have been pouring into the New York County District Attorney's office in the last few days, as well as from what we hear from the other counties in the great city, we can be well within the facts if we were to estimate that in the last decade not less than three thousand little girls—children—have been made vice slaves.

Little Sadie or Little Minnie, bright-faced, light-haired, laughing and merry, have left their homes, their school books swinging from their straps, their braided hair hanging down their backs. And time after time, Little Sadie and Little Minnie have never returned. Sometimes they have just vanished. Sometimes after a few months or a few years in a jail or institution or hospital, their searching parents have found them—and would rather they had stood beside their graves. Into the month of this March, New York has fed school girls wantonly.

This is terrible, revolting. But the facts reveal a sordid condition that we have allowed to flourish because we refused to recognize it. And this condition is a menace to everything we hold dear—to home, family, motherhood. It is subversive to every American tradition, a condition of moral rot. Here any other poison, will weaken our civilization unless we resolutely take action. Plain speech is demanded, for because I know these facts, and because I know that once our American men and women realize the grossly crime committed right before their eyes they will act.

Into the hoppers of sin there are fed annually these hundreds of tender children. Blind you, they do not do to themselves. They are lured, forced, driven by creatures who make it their business to supply this shameful market. These little girls are helpless, frightened children; they do not know what they are doing; they cannot protect themselves from the fate thrust upon them, because they do not even imagine what it will be.

Look at that little girl hurrying off to school on any one of our streets, say, on the upper East Side. She is pretty and vivacious, she shows her very human little vanity by the way she has arranged her hair or by some little trifle of jewelry. She is intent on getting to school and gossiping and romping with the other little girls.

But the Beast has marked her for his own. Two days, two weeks, a month. Then there is your pretty child? Go to your jalls, our workhouses, our Madisons homes and look at the poor, hard-faced, brutalized wrecks of womanhood. This is what the Beast has done to her. That is what the Beast is going to do right on to hundreds of her, year in and year out, unless you stop him.

For this spoliation of girlhood is not sporadic; it is



School Girls Playing at Recess in the Yard of a New York School. From These Types of Little Ones Are Drawn the Victims of the Beasts Described by Mr. Smith and Judge Levy.

a thoroughly organized trade, carried on by things that call themselves men, who make it their regular business and occupation and find it profitable to do so. By organized trade I do not mean that there exists a "vice trust" as it has come to be called. That belongs to the regions of melodrama, not to the world of facts. I mean that there is a steady demand by vicious resorts for young girls, and that there is a group of male creatures in New York whose sole occupation is to supply this demand and who make their living by doing so.

The situation, so far as calling this traffic a trade, is just the same as in any other trade; a man plucks flowers on Long Island and sends them to a shop where people go to buy flowers in New York. These Beasts deliver girls in the same spirit. The girl traffic differs from the flower traffic in one particular. The creature who gets the girl retains a proprietary interest in her so long as she is capable of selling herself; that is, he collects from her weekly a tenth of her earnings—a devilish travesty of the tithe commanded by the Scriptures.

If you can, try to realize that the male creatures who practice this calling, these professional destroyers of children, do it simply for the money that is in it. It would be an offense to manhood to compare them with men who work for their living. But that is exactly what they do, and until society realizes the foul condition it has allowed to develop by shutting its eyes and holding its nose they will go right on doing it. Until mothers and fathers and those in authority make some effort to protect their girls by education, the criminals ply their trade.

I have in the years of my experience as a prosecuting attorney encountered many depraved men, but never have I encountered such a hideous burlesque of humanity as that afforded by two of these male creatures who have plied this trade in New York for years, and who have finally been caught and have confessed, Yusha Botwin and "Sam the Peddler." This last creature—his own daughter—has been to the vice market.

How many like them there are in the city no one knows, possibly too, possibly more. They are all specialists, and they devote most of their efforts to get-

ting schoolgirls, because there is a better market for them. Besides that, schoolgirls are easier prey. They have sublime ignorance, do not know what they are doing, are easily frightened, can be kept in subjection by their masters, because their masters are the only people they know—except their companions in misfortune who are as helpless as themselves—have no one to whom they can turn for help, and last, and worst of all, because like children, they accept what is thrust upon them and endure it apathetically.

You know how a child accepts a family misfortune, father's loss of a job, a change of residence that means the breaking of ties, even death. These little girls accept their fate just as happily little girls accept a father's occasional sternness. "Mother's cross to-day," explains everything to the child's mind. And these are the little beings these men make their slaves. Helpless, not understanding, unable to act for themselves, easily dazzled and confused, fifteen-year-old schoolgirls are as surely put to hideous death by these wretches as though they burned them at the stake. It would be more merciful to tear their tender limbs from their bodies by brute force, to hack them to pieces, than to send them to the potters' and by the route they must inevitably follow.

The Beasts' methods are simple. Daily he takes his morning walk about some girls' school house. Up and down the streets he strolls, eyeing the little girls with professional appraisal. He picks out one, or two, or three as good material. Usually these are girls well developed physically for their age, pretty, rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed, with luxuriant hair. Girls whose dress betrays a childish curiosity interest him especially. A child who wears her hair, for example, with some attempt at reproducing some "stylish" mode, a child with a number of rings or bracelets, a girl who wears her hair with a saucy tilt, he deems on as likely victim. Once he has "spotted" a girl, he then proceeds to track and study her.

He trails her home from school, carefully following her along the opposite side of the street, never letting the trailing become in any way observable to the child. He finds out where she lives. How large the family is, whether she has a father or not—widows' daughters are considered preferable, since the poor woman is usually employed all day, cannot look after

A Revelation and a Warning to Mothers Assistant District Attorney James of New York, Who Is Directing the Investigation Into This Abominable and Judge Aaron J. Levy, President of the Municipal Court of New

By HON. AARON J. LEVY, President Justice Municipal Court of the City

THAT disgusting has been produced in the public mind throughout the whole United States as a result of the astounding disclosures emanating from the New York District Attorney's office with respect to the traffic of school children into white slavery cannot be denied. Having rested in the comfortable assurance that the immoral dregs of society commercializing in these parasitic activities have been wholly exterminated, the public conscience and popular complacency was suddenly aroused by these shocking revelations.

For myself, I must say, I am not in the remotest degree surprised. Our labors particularly on the great East Side of New York have demonstrated to us that vipers of this unconscionable kind have been gibbly and assiduously preying upon our youth, and while the exceedingly interesting article written by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Smith was so much incredible to many of the public in spite of these recent disclosures, to me it is a recital of facts well borne out by the actual experience of those who were good enough to altruistically devote themselves to the public weal in the more congested communities of our impure city.

Victiousness and wickedness of character in one form or another has been practiced systematically by unscrupulous beings within our city, and it is indeed a sad reflection on the conditions of this day far transcending in gravity and seriousness anything that has ever been known in the past. The present generation will recall with much sadness the thriving "red light" system of some time ago, but parasitical as was that system, it by no means compares with the misfortune of the present. Then it was an avowed fact that dens of iniquity were openly conducted in the tenement districts, not only with the consent but with the subsequently acknowledged connivance of men high in rank in the Police Department of our city, and by the open and notorious method by which these places were permitted to flourish mothers had some warning of the dangers that attended their youthful children.

Recently in a Jewish newspaper which is published in the heart of the lower East Side, the Jewish Daily Tribune, there appeared an editorial from which I quote in part: "Among the serious disclosures made possible by the white slave investigation there

is just one ray of light, namely, that only petty police officials, are implicated in it. Different. Then the immoral houses were Police Department, or at least with high Police Department."

"On the other hand, however, it must be police protected and extorted from its policemen make it a practice to allow innocent into immoral lives. In other words, it profited from that certain deplorable cost men have a hand in encouraging this horror."

"It is, of course, gratifying to know individual responsible police officers, are a white slave traffic in New York. It is a force for the offenses of individual police."

"The police are, undoubtedly, however conditions. The fact that the police are they were years ago is not enough. The crime and especially must they see to it that disclosures."

And so, while then it was a scheme it looks that concern of action and effort. Greater alarm must be felt for the present time because of the difference in the conditions. The methods of the full results by these parasites upon society, terrorism. The newer institutions of small degree to the more horrible developments."

I indicated in my recent article in many places of entertainment give me the head for the viciousness, while the glowing lights and accessible embellish alluring spirit of which Mr. Smith so well connotes as important factor toward the Then the sadistic, which is even a destruction of decency, has become a very, within the next month, a young man is now in the clutches of the law for his of a girl under the pretense that she quarrel between them. His complaint was one of the police courts and the Magistrate defendant but turned the table by direct culprit for offering a scandalous picture of that individual used his highly powerful of our city, and more particularly close to the curb and strap and annoy you they were within his grasp. A point that admits a class not alto-

"The Modern Mo"

her family closely, and has become so numbed by her hard life that after a few days of frantic, futile searching when little Rosie does not come home from school, she gives it up in silent despair and simply adds another burden of sorrow to those she is already carrying—whether her people are able to keep the family comfortable—in fact, into all the circumstances and conditions of her home life.

This is not a difficult task in a congested tenement district in New York. Life is an open book to the poorer quarters. Everybody knows all there is to know about the financial conditions of everybody else. And it is easy for a man who looks and talks as though he belonged in the neighborhood to make acquaintances in the corner saloon, to meet the young men, find out names and casually get all the information needed.

And if a lady is poor, if there is no mother, and especially if there is no father, if the parents are ignorant, illiterate, or, best of all, do not speak English, then the best way to stretch out his talons for the girl.

Near every schoolhouse in the city there is a little shop or a number of little shops where the children at recess or lunch time to buy candy, a cake, or, dear to childish hearts, a pickle. The "Beast" watches to see if his little victim purchases any of these emporiums of sweets. If she does, his next step is to stroll up to the shop and, at the time the girl is in, to chat with the shopkeeper and make some small purchase. He usually contrives to be buying just what the girl needs.

"What does little Rosie?" he remarks to the shopkeeper.

The shopkeeper takes this as a kind of personal compliment, and into his bundle to fill the orders so shrilly called to him he injects a paternal fussiness. The little victim, let us say, orders only a penny's worth of candy, while her companion platonically calls for two or three cents' worth.

"What a fine little girl like you getting only a cent's worth!" exclaims the "Beast," genially. "Here, miss, the shopkeeper has given you a whole lot of little girl getting only a cent's worth. Make it five. The little thing can't help it if she hasn't got any money. We'd like oughtn't to let the young one go without some pleasure. Make it five cents' worth!"

He tosses a nickel on the counter. The added gift brightens the shopkeeper's heart. The poor little girl says "Ah!" in chorus. Some one notices the recipient of this pious fraud, and she blushes and is contented and humble. Let us say, she lives in a large family, in whether she has a father or not—widows' daughters are considered preferable, since the poor woman is usually employed all day, cannot look after

identically to the shopkeeper's child looks as though she approaches the little one's cheek and goes away.

The first step has been taken. The poor child with his kindly and his evident admiration laid a sure touch upon the cheek of the little one. It is a lacking kindness in her life with the beauty, the touch of side

His next step is equally simple. He takes her again suddenly doubles and nearly opposite direction, in front of a drug store, or a movie may be alone, or she may have with her. He affects surprise.

"Why, here's my little angel, my, but you're a great sight to see! You're a beauty! At last! For some ice cream—or for a meeting on street corner."

He then gently kindly goes for an answer and insists of friends with her, he manages a moment and ask her to a "sweet" "show" that night. He is so good to her, so kind, so shyly comes to meet him.

Why not? "Fellers and I meeting on street corner. I gentlemen, perfect gentleman young ladies. The thing is done in the life. Followed crowded tenements. To get go from home. That is a Beast. These advantages of a taken the trouble to tell the entertainment place for the with him."

In case he has not been at the first step, he adopts other easy for him to find a chance for a first direct step in her seduction young girls have been seduced, and the sight is a sight to see.

The play is certain to be romance. After the "show" of to hold her hand for a moment. After the "show" of a family and home life. He commiserates with her on the dress as she as the picture in

ers by
E. Smith,
Present
le Traffic,
Justice
York City

operation of the public, the schools and the parent. Those having authority over young girls must tell the truth, and speak frankly.

The girls must be told not to accept the attention of strange men.

They must be warned to keep away from dubious dance halls.

They must be made to understand plainly that misbehavior can lead to no good, and that the lure of Broadway is a mirage.

Not one girl has ever been anything but miserable if she has known police courts and jails and institutions; not one girl but has died in solitude, destitution and infamy. Plain speech, plain presentation of the plain situation of danger and plain warnings, constant warnings, these are the only way we can insure security to our daughters and our sisters.

Very Odd New Tip to Toe fashions



A Lively Winged Effect in Velvet with a Sea Gull in Applique.

Hats with Strange Applique Designs, and Slippers with Falls of Expensive Lace That Sweep the Ground

AFTER the painted hat comes the embroidered helmet. Fashion, seeking ever after novelty, takes what catches its eye wherever it sees it and makes it its own, irrespective of its source. And so we have the very odd hats that you see on this page.

The character of the embroidery used and the applique effect—a sort of fly in a lighter shade upon a dark background. Thus, the shapes of these hats have little to do with the head, but are of a reasonably firm material, velvet or felt. As will be seen from the illustrations, the embroidery is mostly compact masses of velvet or felt, as when sketched in upon cloth, or any other darker and.

In one example the felt shape is as thin as the inverted bowl of a dipper. A broad band of dark velvet attached to the crown with white wool is the only ornament save the vertical front panel of the same velvet upon which the distinction of design is embroidered within a frame of white wooden stitches. Here the design is a portrait of a Rembrandt-like gentleman wearing a wooden skull cap with a white tassel.

This very old feminine headpiece suggests a broad field of possibilities. Are fashionable young women shortly to be seen going about with portraits of their intended husbands appliqued upon the front of their hats? Or, perhaps having one's family crest thus displayed will become the vogue.

A more charming variation upon this idea is an all-over lace of miniature as to a little bow at the top of the crown which is suspended an odd drop ornament. The applique decorative design is embroidered in dark and light colors upon a band of black encreting the form.

Of these all is the embroidered velvet shape towering to a lofty point in front and having a general resemblance to the ceremonial headpiece of a priest of the Greek Church. Indeed, the whole design suggests Greek ecclesiasticism, including the suggestion of an inscription in Greek text which forms the border of the space pointed front, shelly, and ribbed and beads enter into the complicated design, in the centre larger figures of an owl poised erect between two in quietude swans.

One can imagine the sensation likely to follow the appearance of a hat like this in the Easter Sunday Fifth Avenue parade.

Another, really a quite fascinating example, is the velvet toque surmounted at the back of the top by flaring folds of the same material having winkle lines. The suggestion of tilted white in motion is suggested by the large crown design which relief representing a sea gull rising upon wide expanded pinions. It is no other trimming—and any further would be unfortunate.

It will be seen that this new type of hat has possibilities of individualization which should make it very acceptable to women with a passion for originality in their attire. Further, it is not easily imitated in its characteristic feature, namely, for the multiplicity. One might remark that it is an aristocratic hat—provided aristocracy sees fit to claim it for its own.

Most Original of the New Embroidered Hats, with Its Towering Front Resembling the Ceremonial Headpiece of a Priest of the Greek Church.



A Small Fur Toque with Pendant and Applied Braid.

At the opposite pole of the fashionable sphere stands the pair of extraordinary slippers portrayed on this page. One has heard of the Pacific actress who never permitted the soles of her slippers to come in contact with the vulgar pavements, yet certainly she had no such excuse for that prejudice, as a glance at this pair of slippers suggests. Long years for walking gowns have gone untried, but only an occasional note of real novelty—the great goal of all dress-makers.

But here is a new slipper with a long skirt of its own—a fall of the most expensive lace extending from toe to heel and drooping to the sole. It is easy to grant the novelty, and probably the luxurious charm of these lace-skirted slippers; and to accept them with grateful toes for that class of feet which are frankly more ornamental than useful. These new tip-toe fashions are a fresh demonstration of the increasing difficulties which confront designers of women's attire whenever novelty is the

pain object striving for in the matter of the main essentials, namely, the chances have been ranging upon every note of the gamut of colors and forms and possible means of embellishment until originally would seem to be the vain end of quests. To make gowns shorter, or longer, closer-fitting or more loose, are devices which have marked the main course of fashions in the last few years. There have been charming effects produced by famous artists in the handling of dress fabrics, but only an occasional note of real novelty—the great goal of all dress-makers.

The quest of the new ideas in headgear seems even more despairing. The feminine passion for hats, innate in every individual of the sex, has been recognized by the most extraordinary inventiveness

and industry on the part of designers. And, although every hat must harmonize with the costume of which it is the finishing touch, pretty nearly every object in nature or in art has been pressed into service as an inspiration for new shapes and adornments.

Very seldom has there been a departure from the main traveled road of hat possibilities so wide as that illustrated on this page—and mainly confined to the department of decoration. If this idea

of solid figures inlaid upon darker backgrounds in the make-up of bare brows captivates to the feminine fancy, at least one beset purpose will have been served; the cart-wheel and the floppy construction will cease to monopolize space in public conveyances. This, however, would seem to be a fortiori hope, as the costliness of the new mode will hardly bring it within the means of that multitude of the fair sex who have to travel by trolley and subway



Like the Bowl of a Felt Dipper with a Portrait Panel in Front.

Why Laughing Makes You Fat

"LAUGH and grow fat" has been a proverb for hundreds of years, yet few people have taken the trouble to find out why laughing should make one grow fat. Jolliness and stoutness are generally found together, not that all stout people are jolly, but that nearly all jolly people are stout. It is, in a measure, due to the influence of the mind over matter, but there is also a physiological reason.

Fat is the result of good digestion. It shows that the food eaten is readily changed by the processes of the body into living tissue. Of course, extreme stoutness or obesity may become so inconvenient as almost to be a disease, but, even so, this is still due to the ability of the body to get the full measure of worth out of the food consumed. The sufferer from chronic dyspepsia and the various forms of indigestion is actually as thin as a rail.

It is not always a matter of quantity of food. Some thin people eat a great deal, some stout people eat very little. Nor is it entirely a matter of quality of diet, though this often has a great deal to do with it. For example, Jewish cooking is much more fat-producing than American cooking. Still, it is not uncommon to see stout people whose diet is spare and limited.

Since stoutness, then, is partly the result of a good digestion, the old proverb may be turned round: "Grow fat and you will laugh," for it is not easy to be jolly with indigestion, heartburn and other ills that flesh is heir to. Moreover, a good cushion of fat is a great preventive of cold and a great aid in keeping the body at an even temperature during changes of weather. In a climate so variable as that of the United States it is of great importance to be able to resist these weather changes, for it calls heavily upon the resting power of the constitution of a thin man or woman to maintain an even body temperature when the thermometer voltmeter shows thirty degrees in one day.

Stoutness is a little like a brake—it keeps the body from sliding up and down in response to the vagaries of the weather. This induces contentment and makes laughter easy.

It may be asked, Will laughter make a thin person fat? Undoubtedly. Laughter, real, hearty laughter, a rib-tickling ruffian, is even better than a yawn for emptying the lowest passages of the lungs and bringing air into their inmost recesses.

Few of us ever breathe deeply enough, and in consequence a large section of the lung is not only unused, but it is filled with stale air. Many lung troubles—such as tuberculosis—are invited by this condition. But the man who laughs heartily and often need have less fear; he clears out his lungs; he uses the full extent of their passages for taking the oxygen into his blood and making it a rich, full red, and thereby he keeps the body fluids up to their full powers of doing their work of digesting the food and carrying to various parts of the materials for the building up of new tissues.

Tradition tells a story of Titus during the siege of Jerusalem revealing the secret in the "laugh and grow fat" idea on a pair of the long war graves or boots which attended last war protectors over the hills, and had given one of these when a messenger arrived to tell him that he had been given imprisonment in Rome for burst into a fit of delighted laughter, and when he tried to put on the other boot his foot was so fat that he could not get it on.

All the heathen gods who were patrons of jollity are represented as having been stout; all those who were serious were pictured as thin. In literature the same holds true. Falstaff is fat and Hamlet is thin. Caesar says to Antonius: "Let me have men about me that are fat; let them be like me, that are fat." In fiction Sancho Panza is with his jolly round, while Don Quixote is built like a reed.

The Luxurious New Slipper with Its Fall of Fine Lace Sweeping the Floor.



The New Science of Bringing Up The Baby.

The Best and Most Practical Results of Modern Research Described by Mary L. Read, Director of New York's School of Mothercraft, in a Series of Intense Interest to Every Modern Mother

An Excellent Exercise for the Development of the Fundamental Muscles of the Trunk, Arms and Hands Which, as Miss Read Explains, Demand Special Attention During the Fourth Year.

No. 4---The Fourth Year

By Mary L. Read, B.S.
Director of New York School of Mothercraft.

THE fourth year is a trying time in the child's life, for him and for his elders. He can walk and talk with considerable efficiency and it is difficult to appreciate that he is still so immature and undeveloped in his practical experience, his moral sense, his judgment, that his nerves are yet so incomplete in development, so sensitive to fatigue and excitement.

There is the temptation to allow him to do everything that his father does, and let him stay up beyond the 8 o'clock bedtime or go without his nap; to let him have candy and soda water and popcorn because all his teeth are cut, to take him to moving picture shows because he enjoys the pictures, and in other ways to make his life complex, irregular, overstimulating. It is fundamental both for his contentment and his present vitality, as well as his future efficiency, that his regime should be kept simple, regular, without undue stimulation, brought at least three six years.

Through these first six years there is little difference between the natural interests and spontaneous plays of boys and girls. Girls love to play with cars and wagons, balls and marbles, to dig and do carpentry work and they should be encouraged to do so. Boys like to play with dolls and housekeeping and they should be encouraged to do so.

Parents as well as teachers need to have a true and clear idea of liberty and interest. In the development and training of the child, the significance of both these factors becomes more apparent in this year. Without true liberty, the inner life of the child is repressed; with a perverted idea of liberty, he is left to license, anarchy and tyranny. Without the respect to his interest, his education is made mechanical, dead, lacking in vitality; with a superficial idea of interest, it becomes whimsical, catering to the child's desire merely for entertainment, weakening in any moral or mental fibre.

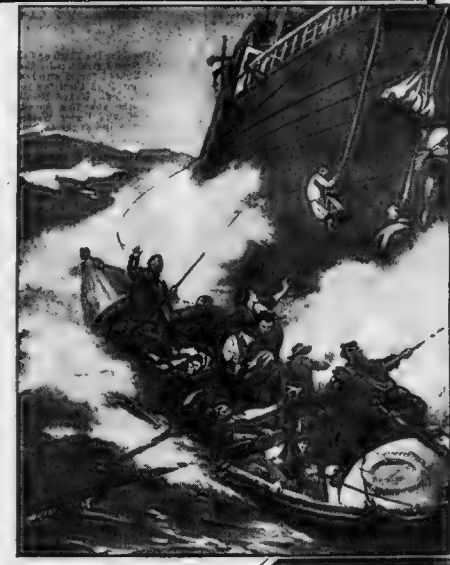
All efforts to teach the child, whether by the kindergarten, Montessori or some other method, should be based on the spontaneous activities which he manifests. Every parent must observe the individual child for such spontaneous activities and questions, and study to make the greatest educational use of these. The environment must provide every possible opportunity for examination, exploration, experimentation, physical activity, so that the child will have legitimate and constructive outlet for all the energy with which he is blessed.

The "make-believe" play gives opportunity for further habit training and some formation. All the formation of courtesy in greeting, giving, visiting can be repeated a hundred times in the play. Natural methods of discipline can be found in many an ethical lesson suggested in the mother-play with the dolls. Some of the simple lessons in hygiene taught by going to bed, washing the hands before eating, not eating the hands before eating, using the handkerchief, how to protect others when sneezing or coughing, can be taught to the dolls.

The child has no standard of worth in the activities he shall imitate, but includes everything that comes within his attention. He will imitate the funeral, villain, funeral, as readily as wholesome parts. The problem is to supply as early a wide range of the latter, and if his attention has been called to the former to divert his activity by positive suggestions of other things, letting him forget the unwholesome. In this connection thought must be given to military play.

There is no getting away from the fact that soldier play cultivates in the child an innate admiration for militarism. Unfortunately the tragic phases are not presented to him—the physical torture of the soldier, the heartbreak of the mothers and wives, the destitution and sorrow of the orphaned children. Of the brutal, the mercilessness, the vanity—the lust, the social chaos, the emptiness, he could, of course, have no comprehension.

There are other examples of bravery,



Davanti's Famous Painting, "The Life Savers," Which Portrays the Types of Bravery, Courage, Steadfastness to Duty and Fine Physicality That Should be Held Before the Child as Ideals.

courage, steadfastness to duty, fine physique, to hold before him as ideals. The life-savers on the shore, the fireman, policeman, engineers, divers, explorers, miners, are only a few examples of men whose work calls for these qualities, and at the same time is picturesque and constructive. He can beat his drum and march with them. He can even fight, if need be, but let it be with beasts and dragons, with personifications of spiritual evils and faults, not with his fellow men.

During this and the succeeding year the natural questions are asked about where the baby came from. So much depends upon how this is answered. To the little child this is as natural as his question of where the light comes from and how the rain comes and how the flowers grow. Normally he has no sex consciousness during these early years, and the questions are impersonal, scientific. He associates with it only thoughts of good and beauty and charm. He observes all manifestations of nature in the same spirit. If his questions are ignored or he is told that he must not ask such questions, he develops a suspicion that there is something evil or secretive about these subjects.

After five years he is less likely to ask these questions of his elders, but still desires enlightenment through surmised channels.

Logically there are only two people who should be privileged to answer—the mother and the father. These are questions to be treated naturally, but not lightly nor flippantly, nor with overmuch awe. As human life is more than a physiological experience, so his first and deepest impression should be of the gift of life from Nature; of the forethought of mothers and fathers in preparing a home and cradle and clothes for the baby's coming.

Of his mother's part in nurturing him, even suffering for him, he can be told, and nothing will so permanently impress him with a sense of gratitude and devotion as mothers and fathers in preparing a home and cradle and clothes for the baby's coming. The one is that this is a holy subject which is a kind of secret between him and his mother and father, which he is never to talk about with anyone else. The other is that some day he will grow up and have children, so he must do everything he can to become strong and able to do this, and wise and good, so he can be



Children in a kindergarten class playing games that furnish an outlet for their spontaneous activities and at the same time have high educational value. It is important at this period of a child's life. Miss Read says, to avoid methods of instruction that limit the child's liberty or deaden his interest.

good to his children. This is where the child's idealism, his sense of the family and the home. The little child senses the spirit of the conversation he hears about his parents' marriage and the family, and the impressions he now gains cling to him for life.

The story occupies more of a part in the child's interest now. He begins to beg for stories. There is the temptation to tell the first thing that comes to mind, or to select indiscriminately from the flood of juvenile literature in periodicals or in bookshelves. Why give him only the superficial or mediocre, or even the good when there is a wealth of the best? If one will only take the trouble and forethought to find it? Numbers of collections and story books for boys and girls are now available. Many of them are in neglecting the years before, or in not realizing the culture of literature that children from three to six can appreciate.

For physical exercise the same apparatus is enjoyed as in the previous year. The "bridge" may be raised two feet from the ground. If an orchard with low-limbed apple trees is not available, some apparatus for climbing should be provided to take its place. From now on the muscles of the trunk, arms and legs are fairly called to climb. A bar to hang

from or swinging from will supply part of this demand. Apparatus for climbing is dangerous and if handled properly, it can be made by several suggestions. One end of a six-inch plank, free from splinters and protected at the sides by three-inch slanting. The next end is curved inward at the lower end, and is to be desired if the family exclusively can afford it.

Constructive work must still be with material that utilizes the fundamental muscles of the fingers and toes, and are yet undeveloped. Constructive work must still be with material that utilizes the fundamental muscles of the fingers and toes, and are yet undeveloped. Constructive work must still be with material that utilizes the fundamental muscles of the fingers and toes, and are yet undeveloped.

A small workbench can be easily made from a low, heavy particle box. It should be adjusted to the child's height. A small vice can be attached at such a height that the child can easily reach it but does not bend over to saw or plane. He has little interest now in really making anything, unless it is a wagon or for future or other useful object which he can make quickly for immediate use. His interest is chiefly in the mere action of hammering, sawing, "making curls" with the plane—learning to handle the tools. Soft, smooth wood, such as whitewood, should be used, and safe nails. Painting should still be with the

large paintbrush. He is not likely now to be satisfied with more than a few coats of paint. He is not likely now to be satisfied with more than a few coats of paint. He is not likely now to be satisfied with more than a few coats of paint.

Some children at this age can use their hands to play with the large wooden blocks, to build, to build, to build. To the building blocks this year may equally be added the fifth and sixth Froebelian gifts, in the large size—the triangular shapes and the pillar. Some children are even ready for the pen and ink, or connecting blocks. If colored thin one-inch squares, circles, rectangles and triangles can be obtained in stone or heavy composition material, they can be used for making designs. The paper or light wooden parquetry is too light for use of children under six years, except with nervous strain. Hardwood blocks six and twelve inches long are now valuable for building.

During this year nature interest becomes more definite. For the children in the country, or even in the park, there are interesting things to collect, such as acorn cups, milkweed pods, leaves, stones, cones and ferns. There are processes that it is interesting to watch, as the

Ferrary's Statue of St. George, Showing the Hero as a Child.

"A child in his fourth year can fight, if need be, but let it be with beasts and dragons such as St. George fought, with personifications of spiritual evils and faults, not with his fellow men."

birds carrying straw to build their nests or carrying food to their little ones; the mother bird sitting and calling to her little chicks, and protecting them a night the rain and snow a snow coming down from the sky, the green moss as it rises in the early evening and the sun as it sinks behind the hills; the many sounds of nature to listen to—the bird song, the rustle of the wind in the ether of the brook, the rustle of the leaves, the chirp of insects.

Jars of water can be placed high for the birds in summer, and crumbs or seed left there for them in winter. Heads can be planted, watered and tended. To satisfy his natural curiosity to see how they grow, acorn cups or lima bean seed might be planted on the same day as the seeds, putting them around the side of a drinking glass, with a blot of paper rolled in to be the glass to hold the in place and to absorb the water for them, the glass being about half filled. This is the year when the child begins to be conscious that "the world is made of a number of things."

He is old enough now for a birthday party. Not if that is to mean a crowd of children, around a table, for the child of this age, excitement is not his forte. He should have a party of his own, with a few friends, with simple, natural gifts, and with whom he could drink no glass of orange juice with nothing else than a lady finger nor more exciting than the birthday candles.

Next Sunday Miss Read Will Explain the methods of training that should be followed during the fifth year of a child's life.

The Original Liquid DeMiracle

First come to see and see how much you will enjoy the new sensation.

DeMiracle is the only hair treatment that will make your hair grow again.

DeMiracle is the only hair treatment that will make your hair grow again.

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A black and white photograph showing a person's head and shoulders in the water. The person is wearing a swim cap and has their mouth wide open in a gasp or shout. The water is dark and choppy, with white foam visible around the person's head. The image is framed by a thick black border.

of Whom Drowned
Because They
How to
the Water

Breaking the Thigh or Calf Cramp Quickly, Seize the Calf or Thigh Affected with Both Hands and Push Until the Leg Is Stretched. If You Breathe Properly You Can Spend Fifty Minutes Under Water Getting Rid of the Cramp.

will vanish and the body, buoyed by the air in the lungs, will shoot to the surface. There the swimmer, still inhaling by gasps and exhaling through the puckered lips, may float until such time as help comes to him or he has regained his full muscular powers.

There is no reason why a swimmer who has become expert in this form of breathing cannot spend, if necessary, fifteen minutes under water in order to rid himself of a cramp in any portion of his body. He need not worry for fear that he is not going back to the surface. He can concentrate all his brain and muscular power on straightening out the cramp, sure that he will rise.

If the cramp is in one arm, either in the upper arm or fore arm, the swimmer should breathe as the same method as to the other arm. If in the case of stomach cramp, if the body ainks, let it sink as long as enough air has been gasped to allow exhalation and bring it back to the surface. He then should seize the cramped arm with the unaffected arm and straighten out the former by sheer strength. Waves may break over the swimmer's head, but this need not alarm him, so long as he gasps and exhales properly.

In case of cramp in the thigh or calf of the leg, the swimmer should seize the affected part with both hands and extend it by pushing or pulling it. If he has become proficient in the manner of breathing I have described, and concealing his attention on getting rid of the cramp, he will have no need for worry. In fact, proper breathing alone without the aid of any other agency would keep a swimmer afloat even though he had cramps in both arms and both legs at the same time.

stricken and shouts for help instead of using his brain takes in water through his nostrils. A comparatively small quantity rangles him breathless becomes more difficult and as more and more water is taken in through the nostrils strangulation and asphyxiation combine to

swam thirty miles, from
to Swinburne Island
with my hands and feet
and have accomplished
my swimming feats in
the use neither of arms
nor. In practically all of
I was kept afloat by the
of the air in my lungs;
proper use, through the
of inhalation and ex

or teacher of how to do it. The water can be found anywhere. If you are puzzled about the time at which to start turning watch a "fish" or after being taken under water. It "gasps" for air while in the same way man gasps for air while in the water. There is no deep inhalation. It is a short, quick gasp, followed by a closing of the mouth as if it has been "gagged" if it is exhaled through the nostrils or the lips puckered as if they were whistling. Then it is exhaled either above or below the water. When you have seen a fish

Company, Great Britain.

under water enough air should be left in the lungs to carry the body to the surface. This amount is soon determined by constant practice. No swimmer, no matter how expert, can practice too often this form of breathing. If he should be fortunate enough never to face danger he will find that through this practise his swimming will be greatly improved. And if by reason of cramps or some other mishap he does find himself in danger he will find that the application of this principle will save his life.

A cramp, whether in an arm, a leg or the stomach, is a contraction of the muscles, most usually caused by the penetration of cold water into the pores. It reaches the muscles which are of blood heat, chills them and causes their instant contraction.

that afflicts the most dangerous cramp is the cramp that affects the muscles of the stomach. When a swimmer the knees draw up against his abdomen and he begins to sink. In most cases he becomes panic-stricken, loses his head and attempts to keep his head above the water. That is the first mistake. The moment he feels the cramp he should fill his lungs with as much air as he can gasp and allow himself to sink. As he sinks, slow, relaxing, under the water in the manner already described, he should place both hands on his knees and force them down and out until they are extended. This will be accompanied by most excruciating pain, but once the legs are straightened out the cramp

This Photograph Shows Commodore Elionsky's Chest Development. The Normal Is 44 Inches; Expanded It Is 50 Inches.

Swimming Feats Commodore Henry Eliot Made Possible Chiefly by the Buoyancy Imparted by His Manner of Breathing.

[illegible]

Head of the Divisions of the U. S. Volunteer Life-Saving Corps in New York, Connecticut, Georgia and Florida, Comprising Seventy Stations.

HUNDREDS of swimmers last year, their lives every year because they do not know how to breathe, if they knew how to breathe, they would not drown. There were in no danger of drowning an would not become patric-stricken when confronted by sudden dangers. Their lives and arms would be useless they could still keep their life. If aid reached them.

Their knowledge of breath a bence, that the had, will float, as there is air in the lungs, even a confidence that is an confidence an attack of confidence has no terror for the swimmer.

Fear and lack of knowledge, what to do have drowned no swimmers than cramps. It is only when air has been taken from the lungs, the problem of breathing there, the problem of keeping air, resolves itself simply into a problem of breathing. That is a

Whether you are an expert swimmer, a novice or only a beginner, to first and above all important lesson is "when in the water breathe through the mouth and not gulp the air into the lungs. Gulp it in as you would if you were frightened or amazed on land."

It means that with the opening of the mouth there is a quick intake of the breathe and quick shutting of the mouth. The air thus inhaled is driven into the lungs in a quantity five times in

**This Photograph Shows How the Proper Inflation of the Lungs Will
Keep the Head Above the Surface of the Water Even
Though the Arms and Feet Are Helpless.**

... of the amount which would
... drawn in in the same time
... the nose
... is a reason for breathing
... rough the nose on land. The air
... full of dust, containing germs.

There is no dust on the water. Water taken into the mouth goes to the stomach. Water drawn through the nostrils causes stimulation and asphyxiation for swimmer who becomes unconscious.

This directory includes the names and addresses of leading firms whose products have gained a national reputation. They have published interest-free booklets about their goods—booklets which in most cases contain much useful and valuable information. These firms will mail their booklets to any reader of this paper. Write direct to the firm and say that you saw the offer in the Sunday Magazine Section of this paper.

[illegible]

By Mme. Lina Cavalieri,
The World's Most Famous Beauty.



"Smiles in the Eyes Are the

Perhaps you will find that you smile sideways. Many women do. Extract from their beauty by drawing down one corner of the mouth while they smile.

You may see that you smile too broadly. Narrow the smile. You can do it by practising before the mirror until your smile is of the right dimensions and does not monopolize your face. After that the muscles you gave their mirror lesson will warn you when your smile is expanding.

DO YOU HAVE AN ARTIST'S EYE?

THE menus presented here may be of great assistance to the housewife in solving the problem of what to eat.

THURSDAY
Breakfast
Melons

MONDAY

Eggs
Thin Cream
Baked in Cream
Packed Apples
Milk Day Food
Coffee
Lunch
Lamb and Potato Hash
Tomato Catup
Sauce Cucumber
Tea
Dinner
Roast Steak on Casserole
Potatoes, onions, carrots
Tomatoes Stuffed w/
Mayonnaise of Celery
Whole Wheat Bread
Baked Peas
Toasted Crackers

TUESDAY
 Cereal and Whole W
 Fried Dried I
 Girdillo Cakes
 Coffee
 Lunch
 Baked Paprika Potatoes
 Broiled Bacon
 Chocolate Ginger
 Cooked Berries
 Dinner
 Cantaloupes
 Stewed Chicken - Corn
 Stewed Tomato
 Cress and Chives
 Apple Turnovers
 Cream Cheese
 Salads
 Cakes

[illegible]

SUNDAY
Breakfast
Crispfruit
Spanish Omelet
Green Corn Giddle Cakes
Dried Toast Coffee

Dinner
Meat Ragout Soup
Frequenter Lamb
Steamed and Browned in Oven
Boiled Potatoes, Scalloped
Late Peach
Romano, French Dressing
Individual Apple Shakes
Coffee

Supper
Lettuce and Sliced Tomatoes
Milkmae Dressing
Nessette Bread and Butter
Southern Cracker Cakes Tea

[illegible][illegible]

BARGAIN DAY—*Twelve Desirable Models Easily Made by the Home Dress-maker—ANY TWO FOR TEN CENTS.*

waistline. The fronts are cut to form a panel over the centre of the waist, and are finished in wrist or short length. The neck is cut in low outline and finished with a smart, deep, wide shawl collar. The pattern is in six sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 6½ yards of material for the dress, 1½ yards for the belt and 1½ yards for the skirt. The dress measures a little over three yards at the foot.

No. 1201.
A Practical "Short Clothes" Outfit.

This combination will readily appear in the wardrobe of a woman. The dress is in simple Bishop style, and may be finished in French waist style, and with short sleeves and long skirt.

The pattern for this excellent trio of garments is cut in four sizes—36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 3½ yards of material for the dress, 2½ yards for the petticoat and three-quarters of

yard for the drawers for a Ladies' pair size
No. 1873.
A Smart and Dainty Blouse.
This simple but attractive one of three-piece fashion, is made with shaped portions in overblouse or jacket style that trim the body portions of the waist.
The neck is finished with a high stand and flare collar.
The pattern is cut in six sizes—4, 38, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 2½ yards of 36 inch material for the waist, and 3½ yards for the overblouse portion.
No. 1877.
Ladies' Skirt.
This style will be fine for taffeta, satin, velvet, gabardine, voile and crepe. It is also adapted to mixed and novelty suitings, to corduroy and velvet.
The pattern is cut in six sizes—22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measurement. It requires 4½ yards of 36 inch material.

YOU HAVE A BEAUTIFUL FACE



The National Market Place

Patent Attorneys	Remedies
Wanted, Ideas—Send for list of Patent Agents and Intellectual Property Attorneys. Write to: PATENT ATTORNEYS, 100 West 42d St., New York 18, N. Y.	Various Tablets, Dose Boxes, etc., now promptly filled, with latest patent medicines, and other specialties. Write for catalogue. All stores. Full particulars on request of Dr. J. H. HARRIS, P. O. Box 307, Springfield, Mass.
Patentable Ideas Wanted. Manufacturers & Inventors—We want patentable ideas in all lines. Send for our list of 1000+ ideas. Write to: PATENT ATTORNEYS, 100 West 42d St., New York 18, N. Y.	More Ideas, Guaranteed. JOHN HARRIS has the largest list of patentable ideas in the world. Write for our list of 1000+ ideas. Write to: PATENT ATTORNEYS, 100 West 42d St., New York 18, N. Y.
Protective Invention. Write for our list of 1000+ ideas. Write to: PATENT ATTORNEYS, 100 West 42d St., New York 18, N. Y.	More Ideas, Guaranteed. JOHN HARRIS has the largest list of patentable ideas in the world. Write for our list of 1000+ ideas. Write to: PATENT ATTORNEYS, 100 West 42d St., New York 18, N. Y.

The skirt measures about 3½ yards at its lower edge, with plaits drawn out.

No. 1553.

Girls' One-Piece Suits.

The pattern is cut in five sizes, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The front is made with waist and waist combined.

The back has a "tail" or "drop" buttoned to a waist portion underneath the belt. The right front overlaps the left in closing. The ten-year size will require ¾ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 1857.

Ladies' Corset Cover.

This design has the cover in surplice style and the drawers in the belt. The pattern is designed for small, medium and large. It requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 1328.
Ladies' Shirt Waist.
 The piece is finished with a pretty cuff. The back extends slightly over the front in yoke effect. The pattern is cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. In size 38 the pattern will require 2 1/2 yards of 44 inch material for 36-inch size.
 No. 1636.
Ladies' Dress.
 The skirt is a three-piece model, with lap tuck at the waist front, where the closing is faced. Satin, gun's velvet, crepe, tulle, voile, cashmere and serge, gingham, linen and drill are also good for this model.

[illegible]

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Patent Attorneys	Remedies
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Patentable Ideas Wanted. Manufacturers & Inventors—We want patentable ideas in all lines. Send for our list of 1000+ ideas. Write to: PATENT ATTORNEYS, 100 West 42d St., New York 18, N. Y.	More Ideas, Guaranteed. JOHN HARRIS has the largest list of patentable ideas in the world. Write for our list of 1000+ ideas. Write to: PATENT ATTORNEYS, 100 West 42d St., New York 18, N. Y.
Protective Invention. Write for our list of 1000+ ideas. Write to: PATENT ATTORNEYS, 100 West 42d St., New York 18, N. Y.	More Ideas, Guaranteed. JOHN HARRIS has the largest list of patentable ideas in the world. Write for our list of 1000+ ideas. Write to: PATENT ATTORNEYS, 100 West 42d St., New York 18, N. Y.

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No. 1636.
Ladies' Dress.
 The skirt is a three-piece model, with lap tuck at the waist front, where the closing is faced. Satin, gun's velvet, crepe, tulle, voile, cashmere and serge, gingham, linen and drill are also good for this model.

No. 1875. No. 1867

Girls' One Piece Dress. A Smart Little Dress.

The pockets form an attractive The sleeve has a fitted band

which may be omitted. and one on the back.

and is adjustable. The pattern is cut for sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12.

IMPORTANT—Be sure to fill in name, address and size. **NO SALE**

SUNDAY AMERICAN EXAMINER PATTERNS

PARTIAL DAY

No. 1683—Size..... Bust..... No. 1332—Size..... Bust.....
No. 1201—Size..... Years..... No. 1636—Size..... Bust.....
No. 1673—Size..... Bust..... No. 1676—Size..... Bust.....
No. 1677—Size..... Waist..... No. 1867—Size..... Years.....
No. 1553—Size..... No. 1217—Size.....
No. 1675—Size..... o. 1756—Size..... Waist.....

Name.....
Street and Number.....
City and State.....

A BOUNTIFUL
 CHRISTMAS
 TO
 YOU

WIN A PRIZE

9

23-1-14-20

1-4

1-21-20-15-13-15-2-11-15

CHRISTMAS OUTFIT FREE

1. Buy any 10 or more items from the Christmas Outfit Free Sale.
 2. Fill in the coupon below and mail to:

3. I would like to receive a Christmas Outfit Free.

4. My name is _____

5. My address is _____

6. My telephone number is _____

7. My e-mail address is _____

8. My birthday is _____

9. My favorite color is _____

10. My favorite food is _____

11. My favorite animal is _____

12. My favorite sport is _____

13. My favorite TV show is _____

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15. My favorite book is _____

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151. My

THE NEW HEAD-DRESSES

By

LADY DUFF GORDON



Above Is an Unusual but Effective Head-Dress of Poster-y Effect for Street Wear—But Springily.

On the Right Is a Curious and Interesting Type of Head-Dress, With Visor, Suitable Only for Little, Extraordinary Occasions.

Below Is a Charming Head-Dress for Evening Wear, Along the New Lines.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment keeps her into close touch with the centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon
"LUCILE"

GHAVE often said that it is just as possible to dress the hair as it is to dress the body. And it is even a little more difficult because nature made the hair itself as a head-dress. All we can do is to harmonize with nature's gift or to use it as part of a scheme of decoration. The fault you must avoid is exaggeration, and yet sometimes the truest beauty lies in exaggeration.

It is intelligent to exaggerate—if it is done intelligently. It raises things out of the commonplace. It gives them the aspect of interest that they ought to have. It is imagination. And intelligent, imaginative exaggeration is the highest truth. Who can say that because a thing or a fact appears in one way to a million dull eyes, and because one bright pair of eyes sees it differently, that the million are right and the one is wrong? Personally, I think that the million are wrong and the one is right.

The picture in the upper left-hand corner

is an example of intelligent imaginative exaggeration. It is really a hat and head-dress combined. The big, picturesque plumes carry out the note of the furs. They are an efflorescence of femininity. They are elegant and yet coquettish. Above all, they are picturesque. I would not advise such a hat—head-dress—for daily use. But now and then it would harmonize with an occasion or a mood. And, as I have said before, we ought, if we can afford them, to have a dress for every mood.

The large picture shows a very interesting combination of head-dress and visor. It, too, is unusual and for unusual occasions. It is an experiment, but in it lies the germ of many a charming idea.

And, finally, below we have a perfectly proper but picturesque head-dress for evening wear. Here, then, are three types of new head-dresses well worth your study. And they are well worth adaptation or simplifying in any way that harmonizes with your wish or taste.



All
"Lucile"
Models.



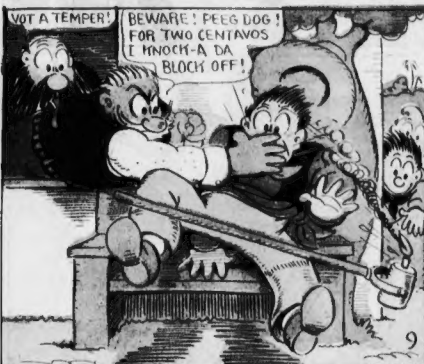
COMIC SECTION OF THE BOSTON AMERICAN

October 1, 1916

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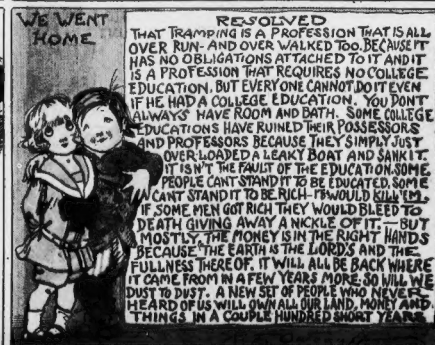
The Original Katzenjammer Kids

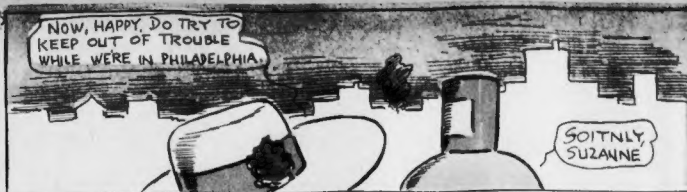
Engineered by F. B. O'Connor





It Wasn't the Life

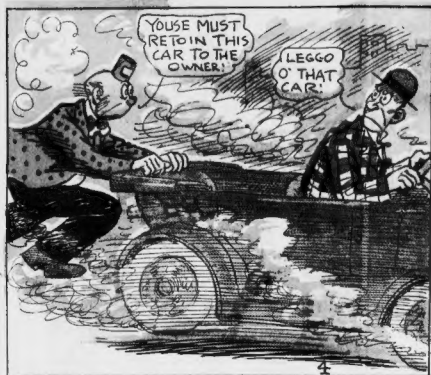




Happy Hooligan's Honeymoon

It's No Use—He's Simply Got to Help People

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JIMMY

Whenever He Earns Money He Is So Thoughtful Of His Mother!

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